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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publishers may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

LATEST ELECTION RETURNS.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The Official Vote by The Counties.

LAWRENCE.	Rep.	Dem.
Lieut. Gov—Olmsted	2,781	Latta	1,322
Aud. Gen—Allen	2,772	Temple	1,322
Sec. Int. Af—Beath	2,777	McCandless	1,319
Sup. Judge—Paxson	2,803	Woodward	1,276
Congress—Wallace	2,742	Miller	1,316
L. Judge—McGaffin	2,375	Breslin	1,115
McCandless	2,910	McMichael	1,783
McClenahin	256		
Assembly—Morgan	2,711	*Griffith	1,574
Stewart	2,650	Black	1,266
Dis. Att'y—Hazen	2,543	Kurtz	1,353
Comm'r—Byron	2,875	Paisley	1,272
Reg. & Rec—Stevenson	2,887	Keefer	1,297
Auditor—Power	2,577	Ashton	1,475

*Independent Republicans.

JEFFERSON.		
Lieut. Gov—Olmsted	2,048	Latta 2,161
Aud. Gen—Allen	2,047	Temple 2,161
Sec. Int. Af—Beath	2,046	McCandless 2,156
Sup. Judge—Paxson	2,035	Woodward 2,153
Congress—White	1,750	Jenks 2,453
Senate—Winslow	2,260	
Porter	459	
Assembly—Jordon	2,040	Brown 2,220
Comm'r—Hunter	2,397	Steck 2,097
Auditor—Rodgson	2,455	Carroll 2,225
Surveyor—Caldwell	2,054	Drum 2,292
Trs. Acad.—Hunt	2,051	
Matson	2,046	
Shannon	2,029	
BUCKS.		
Lieut. Gov—Olmsted	6,153	Latta 6,514
Aud. Gen—Allen	6,128	Temple 6,515
Sec. In. Af—Beath	6,155	McCandless 6,511
Sup. Judge—Paxson	6,107	Woodward 6,148
Congress—Wood	6,177	Acker 6,325
Ed—Ehmer	644	Matchler 2,948
Assembly—Toodhouse	6,090	Jamison 6,525
Knight	6,274	Hegeman 6,145
Emory	6,154	Willett 5,561
Johnson	6,252	Carver 6,301
Coroner—Bellings	6,112	Closson 6,358
Treasurer—Roberts	6,259	Knight 6,436
County Com'r—Long	6,247	Hurff 6,436
Surveyor—Lott	6,219	Savage 6,490
Director—Lange	6,304	Harris 6,332
Auditor—Williams	6,207	Scheetz 6,518
WESTMORELAND.		
Lieut. Gov—Olmsted	3,916	Latta 3,786
Aud. Gen—Allen	3,954	Temple 3,788
Sec. In. Af—Beath	3,968	McCandless 3,815
Sup. Judge		
Congress—Stewart	3,975	Turney 3,843
Senate—Atkinson	1,008	Clarke 3,746
Assembly—Hornbaker	1,004	Toner 3,501
Warden	3,187	Piper 3,541
Hunes	3,128	McLean 3,717
Sheriff—Black	4,007	Guffey 3,885
D. Att'y—Kingzett	3,962	Harvey 3,510
Comm'r—Dick	3,979	Bierer 3,840
Director—Kelly	3,926	Johnston 3,839
Surveyor—Guthrie	3,991	Long 3,831
Auditor—Wilson	3,983	Dick 3,851
CHESTER.		
Lieut. Gov—Olmsted	6,132	Latta 4,551
Aud. Gen—Allen	6,181	Temple 4,522
Sec. In. Af—Beath	6,145	McCandless 4,555
Sup. Judge—Paxson	6,140	Woodward 4,543
Congress—Worthington	6,138	Forwood 4,507
Senate—McClellan	6,089	Jones 4,764
Assembly—Bailey	5,749	Ellis 4,451
Carey	5,799	Vanderver 4,502
Edge	5,820	Nivin 4,571
Smith	5,760	Hall 4,509
Sheriff—Morrison	5,772	McGee 4,599
Comm'r—Feeney	6,226	Todd 4,481
Director—Walton	6,258	Hoopes 4,500
Surveyor—Nonominat'n	6,222	Christman 4,379
Auditor—Tustin	6,222	Seidel 4,545
ARMSTRONG.		
Lieut. Gov—Olmsted	3,858	Latta 3,521
Aud. Gen—Allen	3,859	Temple 3,531
Sec. In. Af—Beath	3,853	McCandless 3,529
Sup. Judge—Paxson	3,731	Woodward 3,656
Congress—White	3,863	Jenks 3,580
Pres. Judge—Painter	3,863	Long 3,582
		Golden 1,088
Senate—Jackson	4,096	McMichael 3,891
Assembly—Thompson	3,754	Kennerdell 3,559
Hunter	3,704	Parks 3,590
Comm'r—Henderson	3,858	Calhoun 3,545

KANSAS.

ATCHISON, KAS., November 10.—Official returns from 54 counties and accurate returns from the remaining 16 show Osborn's majority, for Governor, to be 14,322. In the First Congressional District, official returns from 24 counties and accurate returns from the others show Phillips' majority, for Congress, to be 8,521.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, November 10.—Very nearly complete returns of the late election in this State shows the Republican State ticket to be elected by over 5,000 majority. Dunnell, Republican, for Congress, in the First district is elected by 3,401 majority W. S. King, Republican, for Congress, in the Third district has 2,311 majority, with a few precincts to hear from. In the Second district the result is still uncertain. The straight Republican candidate for Congress has, so far, 207 majority, and is probably elected, but it is possible that subsequent returns may defeat him and elect F. St. John Cox. The Legislature is Republican by 27 majority on joint ballot, but in this count are included several Independent Republicans and anti-monopolists, whose votes are uncertain.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, November 10.—Returns from ninety-three counties in this State give Hardin, Democrat, for Governor, 57,754; Gentry, Independent, 86,460; Hardin's majority so far, 29,287. The vote for Congressmen has not yet been received from any of the districts, but there is no reason to doubt that the entire delegation will be Democratic.

LEXANON, MO., November 10.—Returns from the Fifth Congressional district give R. P. Bland, Democrat, 3,000 majority over A. J. Seay, Radical. Two years ago Bland's majority was 600. Bland runs ahead of the Democratic State ticket about 1,000.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, November 10.—The official count of the vote in the Second Congressional district of Illinois, gives Harrison, Democrat, a majority of seven votes. Canfield, Democrat, has a majority in the First, of 697. The count of the Third district is not yet completed.

Funeral of Bishop Bacon.

PORTLAND, ME., November 10.—The funeral services over the remains of the late Bishop Bacon took place to-day in the Cathedral, which was crowded. Seats were reserved for the city government and other prominent citizens. Archbishop McCloskey, Bishops Williams, McLaughlin, Lynch, McQuade, Conroy and McNierney, and some fifty priests, clad in their robes, participated in the services. The requiem mass was celebrated by Bishop Williams, and Archbishop McCloskey preached the funeral sermon. The remains were deposited in the vault beneath the church.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

About one-third of the iron for the new depot at Omaha has arrived at that city.

There are now in Louisiana twenty-eight companies of infantry, four of cavalry and two of artillery.

The General Assembly of Arkansas, under the new State Constitution, met at Little Rock yesterday.

The German Reichstag yesterday passed a bill extending the imperial coinage law to Alsace and Lorraine.

The Woman's National Temperance Convention, to be held in Cleveland November 18th and 19th, promises to be largely attended.

The Turkish authorities of Seutari have captured thirty of the leaders in the outrages perpetrated on the Montenegrin Christians in Podgoritza.

The Episcopal Convention for the Diocese of Kentucky will meet in Louisville to-day, to elect an Assistant Bishop in place of Bishop Cummins.

The Democrats of Montgomery, Alabama, yesterday illuminated, cannonaded, marched and resolved. Almost the whole population were in the street.

The authorities of Seville have offered a reward of ten thousand dollars for the recovery of Murillo's great painting of St. Anthony, stolen from the cathedral in that city.

The Chicago branch of the Nebraska Relief Society has been organized but a week and has collected about six thousand five hundred dollars in money, food and clothing.

Three men have been arrested in Shelby county, Kentucky, charged with shooting the negro girl in that county last month. Two more are suspected, and will be arrested to-day.

H. P. Holden, for two years engaged on the columns of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, and for nearly a year editor of that journal, yesterday assumed the same position on the Ft. Wayne *Daily Sentinel*.

The mammoth cotton mills of the Sprigues at Baltic, Connecticut, has resumed work after three weeks suspension, caused by a strike of the male spinners. The Sprigues run on full time, not having joined the two-thirds time league.

The Lumberman's Exchange, of Williamsport, yesterday appointed a committee to confer with similar committees from other organizations in the State for the purpose of taking action to prevent undue discrimination in freights charged by railroad companies.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* to-day announces that commissions are being paid by all the railways on the sale of tickets to the West. The Canada lines, not having signed the agreement to abolish commissions, continue to pay them, and the other lines follow their example.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

LORD RECTORSHIP OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

LONDON, November 10.—W. E. Forster has declined the candidature for the Lord Rectorship of the University of Glasgow. The Liberal students will now unite in supporting Ralph Waldo Emerson.

DISASTER AT SEA.

The steamer King Leopold, of Newcastle, foundered at sea, and twenty persons were drowned.

THE NANA SAHIB MYSTERY.

LONDON, November 11.—The *Times'* special from Calcutta, announces that the Viceroy, Lord Northbrook, has ordered a suspension of formal proceedings against the person supposed to be Nana Sahib until more mature consideration be had of the case. The difficulties of identification are increasing, and opinions are divided. It is hoped the trial will be held with open doors.

France.

DISORDERLY MEDICAL STUDENTS.

PARIS, November 10.—In consequence of his royalist and clerical opinions, Chatford, the newly appointed professor in the school of medicine in this city, was prevented from giving a lecture by the uproar of the students.

Spain.

HAS DON CARLOS BEEN IN FRANCE?

LONDON, November 10.—The *North German Gazette* asserts that Don Carlos entered France on Saturday, passing through Hendaye, and returned to Vera on Sunday. The Carlists in Paris deny that Carlos has been on French soil. They have dispatches giving the details of his movements, which report that he was at Cuencha on Sunday, on his way to Vera.

THE SIEGE OF IRUN.

The garrison of Irun was reinforced by 300 men Monday. Since then there has been some fighting between Renteria and Oyarzun. The Republicans are endeavoring to cut off the Carlists from their base of operations and compel them to take refuge in France or surrender. The result of their efforts is yet unknown. General Moriones, at the same time, is endeavoring to revictual Pampeluna. The garrisons of Bilbao, Victoria and Irun are ready to act in concert with the present movements.

Germany.

THE VON ARNIM INVESTIGATION.

LONDON, November 10.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that he was examined to-day with reference to his statements in connection with the Von Arnim affair. He adds that the correspondent of the New York *Herald* was also sought for by the authorities, but had left Berlin.

LONDON, November 11, 6 A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph*, from Berlin, reports that Count Von Arnim was again examined on Monday. The preliminary proceedings closed on Tuesday, and the result was communicated to the Imperial General, who will decide whether the case shall go to trial. It is generally believed the decision will be in the affirmative and the trial be public.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, November 10.—The steamships Calabria, Ville de Paris, Oder, Pembroke and Bolivia, from New York; Nova Scotian, from Quebec, and Abbotsford, from Philadelphia, arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, November 10.—Arrived—City of Antwerp and Spain, from New York.

European Markets.

LONDON, November 10, 5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills was 3⅝ per cent., which is ⅜ per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money 93⅝; for account 93⅞. United States bonds, 5-20's 1865, 103½; do 10-40's, 104½; new 5's, 103¾. New York Central 96; Erie 25⅝@27; do preferred 44. Tallow 46s 6d. Flour 25s@27s 6d. Corn 35s 9d. Lard—American 55s@56s.

LONDON, November 10.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: "The weather the past week has been mild. Roots which at one time seemed hopeless now show quite a crop. Owing to the abundant moisture, there is apprehension lest vegetation may go on too fast and be injured by the frost. Wheat sowing is nearly over. Every European port is open, and shipments are hastened. Foreign arrivals and the dampness of the weather operate against an advance in the price of wheat. Not one European market reports a rise, while in many there has been a fall of a shilling. Continental speculators and shippers are hanging back, notwithstanding the reduction in freights."

CRIMINAL RECORD.

The Cincinnati Murder—Confession of One of the Perpetrators.

CINCINNATI, November 10.—Late last night Fred Egner confessed to Coroner Maley that George Rufer killed Herman Schilling. He says he saw the struggle between them from the gate. Young Egner, in his confession, states that Rufer left his father's bar-room at ten o'clock on Saturday night, went through the gate from the stave yard and hid himself in the harness room; that Fred Egner posted himself by the gate and watched; at five minutes past ten Schilling let himself into the yard by the gate on Gamble alley, and then the struggle commenced. Rufer had previously armed himself with a long piece of board. As soon as the struggle began, Schilling cried out "watch," "murder," but no one seemed to hear him and the voice was soon choked down and all was quiet. Egner says he cannot swear positively that it was Rufer who committed the deed, but he can swear that he saw Rufer hide in the yard and that he saw Schilling come it. He went home and said nothing about it. It was so dark he could not see the struggle, but he distinctly heard Schilling cry out.

CINCINNATI, November 10.—Young Egner made a full confession, to-night, implicating himself, his father and George Rufer in the murder of Herman Schilling. He says George Rufer proposed the murder on Saturday night, in his father's barroom, and the three hid in the tunyard, waiting half an hour before Schilling came in. He lit a lamp and went into the stable to groom the horses. They followed him, and George Rufer struck him several times with a stick, knocking him down twice. Then his father took a five-pronged fork and stabbed Schilling two or three times in the bowels with it, and also in the leg. This killed him. Rufer dragged the body into the yard, and proposed to put it in the vat, but afterwards said it would be better to put him in the furnace so that he could not be found. This was done, and they all went home. This confession was made to Coroner Maley to-night, reduced to writing and signed in the presence of witnesses.

Suicide of a Buffalo Merchant.

BUFFALO, November 10.—Francis C. King, a prominent forwarding merchant, committed suicide this afternoon by drowning himself in a cistern.

Counterfeit Philadelphia Warrants Negotiated.

PHILADELPHIA, November 10.—Several thousand dollars' worth of bogus city warrants were purchased to-day by brokers on Third street. The sufferers are C. D. Barney & Co., Ackley & Smith, Maris & Smith and J. E. Ridgeway. The warrants counterfeited were those of school teachers. The forgeries were so well executed that even the City Comptroller believed his signature correct. A man giving the name of Wm. H. Randall and a confederate, name unknown, who narrowly escaped arrest, are the guilty parties. Ridgeway discovered the swindle in time to prevent his check for two thousand dollars being cashed. The total loss to brokers is about ten thousand dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, November 10.—Fell, Kay & Co. and W. W. Kurtz & Co. are also victims to the bogus city warrants swindle. The extent of the swindle reaches fifteen thousand dollars. Each party or firm victimized suffered a loss of two thousand dollars or thereabouts.

Father Gerdemann, of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, November 10.—Father Gerdemann, who eloped last week, is reported to have sailed from New York Wednesday last. A committee has been appointed by the congregation of St. Boniface Church, of which Gerdemann was pastor, to receive and pass upon all claims against the church. The defalcation is said to amount to $45,000, of which $25,000 were in deposits, and $20,000 in accommodation notes.

FIRE RECORD.

Grand Rapids—$31,300.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., November 10, 1874.

Last evening a fire destroyed a brick block owned by Charles Shaffer. J. B. Dalton, dry goods, loses five thousand dollars; G. Crawford, groceries, and United States Express Company, eight thousand; Masonic Hall fifteen thousand; Nottingham, law office, one thousand; C. P. Bigelow, five hundred. The loss on the building is fifteen thousand dollars. The insurance on all the stock destroyed is eight thousand dollars. The fire originated in the cellar. The cause is not yet ascertained. Owing to a scarcity of water the firemen were unable to do much.

Lynn, Mass.—$35,000.

BOSTON, November 10.—An incendiary fire at Lynn, last night, burned the greater portion of French's furniture establishment. Loss, $35,000; insurance, $15,000. Five firemen were injured.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Postmaster General's Report.

Postal Telegraph and Savings Banks.

Excess of Expenditures Over Receipts.

Higher Rate of Postage Better than Losses in Carrying the Mails.

Return of Professor Hayden's Surveying Expedition.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10, 1874.

Postmaster General's Report.

Postmaster General Jewell is now busily engaged in the preparation of his annual report of the condition of his Department. It has been unauthoritatively stated that he is opposed to the postal telegraph scheme. This assertion, the Postmaster General says, is premature, as he has not determined what position he will take on this important question. It has been tried with success in other countries and has proved a popular convenience. In the United States he thinks it might be made equally successful, but there are circumstances which make the acquisition of the established lines a matter of doubtful wisdom, and the construction of new ones would be unadvisable. It is possible that the Postmaster General will omit the subject entirely from his report. Another subject of importance is the postal savings banks. This, the Postmaster General does not intend, at present, to notice. In conversation he does not seem to favor such a serious aggressive movement upon the banking and financial institutions of the people. The report will treat, at considerable length, upon the important items of receipts and expenditures and internal administration. The Postmaster-General is amazed at the enormous deficiency, amounting this year to about seven millions. He does not consider the Postoffice Department a charitable institution for the carrying of letters at a loss. He will, therefore, recommend either retrenchment in expenses or increased postage. He does not see the advantage in reducing postage to less than paying rates, as the people are to be taxed at any rate to pay the deficiency. To fix a paying rate of postage would be nothing more than an equitable tax upon all those who enjoy its facilities. There are many routes, he says, maintained at a large cost with but small returns, but there are also many which yield receipts far in excess of expenses. He proposes to make such recommendations as will approximate, if not entirely cover, the cost of carrying the mails. He thinks, also, that in many branches there is unnecessary extravagances. These he will endeavor to remedy by suggesting how they may be reached. The Postmaster General, it should be understood, does not exactly advocate high rates of postage. He does not believe in attempting to raise a revenue from this source, but he does think that it is poor financiering for the Government to make up such large deficiencies. If a reduction of expenses will cover the excess it would be preferred, but as the cost of transportation is constantly going up, it cannot be seen how much aid can be expected from that quarter. The report will be one of unusual interest and importance, as it strikes out in a new path and will deal more with questions of administration than lobbies.

Return of Hayden's Expedition.

Prof. Hayden and a portion of his surveying party returned from their field of operations in Colorado to-day. The work of the past season has been very successful, and a large area of new country has been brought within the range of geographical knowledge.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 10, 1874.

CALLED ON THE PRESIDENT.

Among the visitors to the President to-day were Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, Senator Henderson, of Missouri, and Senator Logan, of Illinois.

SAFE-BURGLARY TRIAL.

At the opening of the safe-burglary trial to-day, the Judge discharged the general panel of jurymen from further attendance at Court, saying that the present case would occupy nearly all the time between this and the beginning of next term, the first Monday in December. The testimony for the defense was taken up till recess.

DISTRICT FINANCES.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia to-day returned the last instalment of the United States loan. They have also paid large sums to laborers and others in discharge of debts contracted by the late District Government, the increased rates of taxation giving them ample funds.

PORTUGUESE MINISTER RETIRES.

Mr. Lobo, the Portuguese Minister, today presented to the President his letter of recall. He expressed regret at leaving the country.

SURRENDER OF INDIANS.

The following dispatch was received today:

ST. LOUIS, November 9.—Adjutant General, Washington, D. C. A dispatch received from General Pope, through General Sheridan, announces that Big Horn, a Cheyenne Chief, with twenty warriors, forty-eight women, twenty-nine children and over two hundred horses, surrendered unconditionally to Col. Hall, at the Cheyenne agency, on November 4. The warriors are held in confinement.

[Signed] WM. D. WHIPPLE, Adjutant General.

FUNDING DISTRICT OBLIGATIONS.

Large amount of District eight per cent. certificates and other gold-bearing obligations have been funded in the new 3.65-100 bonds.

THE MILL RIVER DISASTER.

Presentation of Gold Medals to the Four Heroes.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., November 10.—A large public meeting was held at Florence, this evening, at which gold medals, appropriately inscribed, were presented by the citizens of the Mill River valley, to George Cheney, Collins Graves, Jerome B. Billman and Myron Day, the heroes of the Williamsburg reservoir disaster, six months ago.

American Public Health Association.

PHILADELPHIA, November 10.—The American Public Health Association began its third public meeting in the College of Physicians to-day, Dr. Stephen Smith, of New York, presiding. Distinguished physicians were present from all parts of the United States, including Dr. John H. Rauch, late Sanitary Superintendent of Chicago, Dr. B. C. Miller, Sanitary Superintendent of Chicago, Dr. Maennheimer, Sanitary Inspector of Chicago, Dr. J. J. Quinn, Health Officer of Cincinnati, Dr. Thomas L. Neal, Health Officer of Dayton, Dr. S. J. Jewson, Health Officer of Pittsburgh. (?) After some introductory remarks by President Smith, Prof. Henry Hartshorn delivered an address of welcome and read a paper on infant mortality in cities. He proposes that summer camps be provided outside of cities for mothers of young infants.

"Notes upon Hospital Erection and Construction" was the subject of the next paper, by Dr. J. O. Billings. The ground taken was that the barrack hospital is better than the permanent hospital. Dr. W. M. Pepper, of this city, followed with a paper on the sanitary relations of hospitals. He suggested reforms and confirmed the ground assumed by Dr. Billings. Overcrowding and improper ventilation, he said, were the chief causes of the inefficiency of large general hospitals. Carl Pfeiffer, of New York, also read a paper on hospital architecture and perfect ventilation. The organization of municipal boards of health was the subject discussed by Dr. Leconte, late of the United States Army. He advocated the appointment of municipal boards of three classes, comprising students of sanitary science, men eminent for their prudence and in their knowledge of commerce, and men of integrity from municipal boards. He also advocated the payment of salaries to members. This subject was discussed by other members of the Association.

A discourse by Rev. Samuel Osgood, on the relations of health and higher culture, was a masterly effort. It was followed by a discourse by Professor Gross, of Jefferson Medical College, upon the factors of disease and death after injuries, parturition and surgical operations. He advocated of hospitals in their relation to public health interests and economy, and of the perfect care of the sick and injured.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. Jenkins.

RICHMOND.

Meeting of Virginia Bondholders.

RICHMOND, November 10.—A conference between the Governor, the Treasurer of State and the holders of Virginia bonds was held here to-day, in the State Senate Chamber. Representatives of the press were refused admission, except one, who carried a package of State bonds. Governor Kemper endeavored to exact a pledge from him not to publish the proceedings. He refused, claiming the right to be present as a bondholder. The meeting being organized, a resolution was adopted that the conference go into secret session, and binding the members not to divulge the proceedings. The bondholding reporter then retired.

RICHMOND, November 10.—At the conference of the Governor, Treasurer and holders of State bonds to-day, reports were submitted by the Governor and Treasurer, and a committee appointed to consider the same and report. Hon. Hugh McCulloch, late Secretary of the United States Treasury, made a speech representing the views of the holders of Virginia bonds in England. He stated that the foreign bondholders were inclined to be lenient towards the State. Nothing more is known of the Governor's report than that it gave a most woful picture of the pecuniary condition of the State.

RICHMOND, November 10.—The conference of bond holders adjourned *sine die*, at eleven o'clock, and lifted the veil of secrecy so far as their conclusions were concerned. The committee appointed at the morning session, submitted their report. The committee express the opinion that, notwithstanding the reduced and impoverished condition of Virginia, as cited by the Governor, taxation sufficient to pay the necessary expenses of the State Government, including the proper maintenance of public schools and the payment of four per cent. interest per annum on the funded debt, and two-thirds of the unfunded debt, can be levied without serious inconvenience to the people of the State; that to secure this end, an arrangement may be effected by which a larger number of holders can be induced to fund or surrender the tax receivable coupons as they fall due, and receive the two per cent. payable on the debt semi-annually. They believe this can be largely effected by legislation providing for the prompt payment of the four per cent. interest as it falls due, at points accessible and convenient to the bondholders. This will result in retiring seventy-five or ninety per cent. of the tax receivable in coupons on the payment of the four per cent. interest, and that only the coupons from the bonds held in Virginia will be used in payment of taxes. The Committee have also brought to their attention a proposition from responsible financial agents, who offer, on the enactment of appropriate legislation, to take a new loan of the State equal to the debt as it at present stands admitted by her, and to retire the old debt and surrender it in exchange for these new bonds. The latter to bear interest at five per cent. for ten years, and four per cent. for twenty years, payable in London semi-annually in gold, the sinking fund also to be provided for, the payment of interest and sinking fund to be secured by appropriate legislation in the form of a contract. The Committee consider this plan eminently just and to the advantage of the State and the bondholders, and recommend that if such an arrangement can be made, it be carried out. They have not considered the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the State ought to provide, by appropriate legislation, for permanently setting apart a special portion for the prompt payment of the two per cent. of its accruing revenues, interest semi-annually at London, New York and Baltimore, and the Treasury of the State and the issue of certificates for the unpaid interest, payable at the pleasure of the States, at any time within ten years, and if not paid within ten years, then such certificates ought to be fundable in four per cent. bonds.

Resolved, That the State ought to resume payment of the full coupon interest at the earliest practicable moment.

COLUMBUS.

Educational Convention of African Methodist Church—The Governor's Secretary Takes Arsenic.

COLUMBUS, November 10.—An educational convention of the Third Episcopal District of the African Methodist Church convened in this city to-day. Delegates are present from Ohio, Kentucky and Western Pennsylvania. A resolution was adopted providing for the endowment of a theological chair in Wilberforce University at Xenia. The endowment fund is to be twenty thousand dollars, to be raised in the next five years. All the ministers of the district were constituted special soliciting agents.

Last night John H. Putnam, Governor Allen's private secretary, while suffering from a temporary illness, attempted to take a dose of paregoric, but instead got hold of the wrong bottle and took an immense dose of Fowler's solution of arsenic. A stomach pump soon relieved him, and he is attending to business to-day.

NEW ORLEANS

PREPARATIONS TO RECEIVE THE KNIGHTS.

NEW ORLEANS, November 10.—Immense preparation are being made here for the reception of the Knights Templar of the Union who attend the Convocation of the Order, December 1st. From seven to ten thousand knights are expected. The fraternity are very enthusiastic, and ample preparations are being made to accommodate all who desire to come.

THE ST. MARTINSVILLE PRISONERS.

NEW ORLEANS, November 10.—The St. Martinsville prisoners to-day gave bond for their appearance in the United States Circuit Court in this city on the second Monday of January. The charge against them is the violation of the Enforcement act. There was but one affidavit made in these cases and that by a colored man named John Heist, in which the accused are charged with having intimidation toward him at the election polls, and where by Heist says he suffered heavy damages from the loss of his cotton crop, alleging that he was, through fear of his life, compelled to leave home.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 10, 1874.

CURTAILING THE MANUFACTURE OF WOOLEN GOODS.

Upon the adjournment of the annual meeting of the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers, the manufacturers of fancy cassimeres assembled to discuss the advisability of a decrease in the production of goods. The common feeling was that the condition of trade demanded the lessening of production, and while many objected to signing the paper agreeing to this, about twenty-five mills, through their representatives, agreed to stop twenty-five per cent. of their machinery for three months. Very many companies, whose names are not upon the paper, have adopted the course advised. The necessity of such a plan is felt by all. Fine cassimeres, which sold at five dollars per yard in June, now bring only three dollars, or three dollars and fifty cents, and medium grades have fallen from one dollar and sixty-two cents to one dollar per yard. Sales are small and stocks much larger than can safely be carried.

THE PROCTOR LIBEL SUIT.

Assistant District Attorney Moore appeared during the morning, before Judge Reynolds, in the City Court room, and entered a plea of "not guilty" in the libel suit brought by Miss Edna Dean Proctor, against Moulton.

TILTON AGAINST BEECHER.

In the City Court Chambers at Brooklyn this morning, Judge Neilson, on application of Thomas G. Shearman, counsel for Beecher, ex-Judge Morris, counsel on the other side, offering no objections, continued a stay of proceedings in the Tilton-Beecher suit, until the argument has been heard on the appeal for granting a bill of particulars. Francis D. Moulton and Theodore Tilton were present.

FAILURE OF AN IMPORTANT CONTRACT.

The failure of George H. Reay, envelope contractor for the Government, is announced, with liabilities at $200,000. By his failure three hundred and fifty persons are thrown out of employment.

REDUCTION OF FORCE AT BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

Two hundred and forty workmen have been discharged from the Brooklyn navy yard. A further reduction of the force will be made this week.

SILVER FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The assay office received three and one half tons of silver bullion from the San Francisco refinery to-day, the largest amount ever received at one time. It will be coined into fifty cent pieces and sent, it is supposed, to South Amage, 10-57. Rudolphe 300, Vignaud 259; winner's average 12½.

Non-Explosive Oil.

This oil has been in use for four years, and so far there has been no accidents resulting from its use. Furnish drayage free and at the prices usually charged for ordinary brands of oil. T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front, Pittsburgh. d*

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Chief Justice and Special Commissioner Going to Washington—The King to Follow—Object of the Visit.

ST. LOUIS, November 10.—Hon Elisha Hallen, Chief Justice and Chancellor of the Sandwich Islands, and Hon. H. A. P. Carter, Special Commissioner, who arrived here last night from San Francisco, will leave for Washington to-morrow, where they go to arrange, if possible, more satisfactory commercial relations between the United States and their country than now exist. The subject of annexation will also be a matter of discussion, but not specially urged. King Kalakana will also visit this country soon. He is expected to leave Honolulu November 18th, on the United States corvette Bercia, which has been placed at the service of the King for that purpose. He will be accompanied by two or three Governors, United States Minister Pierce and several members of his personal staff.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 11, 1874—1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Northwest and Upper Lake region, partly cloudy and cold weather, with north or west winds and rising barometer. For the Middle States and Lower Lake region, generally clear and cooler weather, southwest to northwest winds and rising barometer. For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, light rain, followed by clearing and cooler weather, northeast to northwest winds and rising barometer. In the canal region of New York and Pennsylvania the temperature will remain above freezing.

Midnight Bulletin.

November 10, 1874—10:18 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther	Wind	Weather.
Cairo	30.02	56	N. E.	Thr'tning.
Cincinnati	29.98	56	N. W.	Fair.
Davenport	30.17	38	N. W.	Cloudy.
Ft. Sully	30.29	28	S.	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	30.02	46	N. W.	Clear.
Leavenworth	30.10	40	W.	Fair.
La Crosse	30.14	39	W.	Fair.
Leavenworth	30.11	44	N. E.	Clear.
Louisville	29.97	58	W.	Thr'tning.
Memphis	30.00	60	N.	Thr'tning.
Nashville	29.99	60	N.	Lt. rain.
Omaha	30.17	28	S.	Fair.
Pittsburgh	29.85	57	N. W.	Clear.
Shreveport	29.90	70	S. W.	Clear.
St. Louis	30.07	50	N.	Fair.
St. Paul	30.16	26	W.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	30.08	70	S. E.	Fair.
North Platte	29.79	37	S.	Fair.

CASUALTIES.

Coal Miner Killed near Wellsburg, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LAGRANGE, Ohio, November 10, 1874

Jackson Roberts, a coal miner living at Wellsburg, W. Va., was killed in a coal bank near that place this morning, by the falling of soapstone. He leaves a large family.

Accident near Clinton, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, November 10.—W. A. Wilson, an old and highly respected citizen of Chippewa township, had his back broken in the Chippewa mines near Clinton, Ohio, last night. He cannot live.

Fatally Injured by the Cars.

OMAHA, November 10.—Nathan Brown, while attempting to board a train at Elkhorn, missed his footing and was fatally injured.

Killed on the Pan Handle Railroad.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 10.—An old gentleman, Wm. Long, a resident of this city, was killed at Germantown, Ind., by being run over by a train on the Pan Handle Railroad.

A Common Mistake Corrected.

(From the Methodist.)

In the *Journal of Commerce* of October 20th we find the following:

Editor of the Journal of Commerce:

Will you be kind enough to state in your next issue, if possible, the number of Roman Catholics and Methodists respectively in the United States?

Respectfully, &c.,

"*Reply*—The Methodists of all classes and colors are to the Catholics about one to five. The Catholics number from five to seven millions, and the Methodists about one-fifth as many."

The question and reply are printed in the financial column of the *Journal*, which may help to account for the great blunder into which that paper falls. We hardly expect to find financial writers well up in church statistics, but they should take a little pains to be sure of their facts before they put their statements in print.

According to the minutes of 1873, the total number of members and probationers in the Methodist Episcopal Church was 1,464,027; the latest returns of the Methodist Episcopal Church South show for that branch 676,009 members. There are enough in the other branches of Meth

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1874.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT has issued a proclamation appointing Thursday, November 26th, a day of Thanksgiving and prayer. The President, it will be remembered, named the same day for similar observance.

THE State Committee of the "People's Freight Railway" met at Pottstown, yesterday, for the purpose of making final arrangements concerning the construction of the road. It is confidently expected that the line will be placed under contract this winter.

THE Democratic papers mistake in hurrahing so lustily over their recent victory. The rebels did exactly the same thing after the Union reverse at Bull Run. But this occurrence, like that, is simply the loss of a battle; it is, as they will yet discover, by no means the close of the war.

"LOYALTY," says the Atlanta *News*, in view of the late elections, "has been knocked on the head," and disloyalty comes promptly to the front. It will be gratifying news to those Republicans who voted the Democratic ticket, to learn that they have been engaged in knocking loyalty on the head.

THE Dominion of Canada, aiming to direct the main current of European immigration thither instead of to the United States, has taken steps for the establishment of a Bureau of Emigration in London. Each Province is to have one delegate in the Bureau, while the general agent will be appointed by the Dominion government.

IT WILL be noticed, in reading the reports of the BEECHER case, which came up for trial in New York on Monday, that it was BEECHER and not TILTON who applied for a continuance. In order to get the case continued, BEECHER'S counsel interposed an appeal from a preliminary ruling of the Court, and was plainly anxious for delay.

THE diphtheria has become an epidemic, or rather a pestilence, in New York city, the deaths from that one disease, last week, reaching 187—a frightful total. The figures have been growing rapidly, for weeks past, and there must be some specific local cause for the general prevalence of a disease that, elsewhere, bears but a comparatively small proportion of the rates of mortality.

A NEW YORK correspondent states that the failure of the negotiations for a satisfactory arrangement between the railroads and the grain receivers of that city, with reference to lighterage and grading, promises to be productive of serious embarrassments to the trade. The refusal of the roads to concede what was asked of them has developed what may be called a "strong grainger" feeling in New York, which will improve the earliest opportunity to retaliate on the roads.

THE Philadelphia *Star* is in error in supposing that the newly-elected Legislature will have, in the latter part of their term, the election of a successor to Senator CAMERON. The General's term will not expire until 1879, and his successor will not be elected until 1878. It will therefore be the Legislature elected in the fall of 1877 that will vote for Cameron's successor—and not the one just chosen.—*Reading Times.*

Wrong again. There will be no election for the Legislature in 1877, and the election for a United States Senator to succeed CAMERON takes place in January, 1879.

THE American Health Association, which comprises a large number of the best known names in sanitary and hygeine science, convened in annual session at Philadelphia yesterday, the meeting continuing through the remainder of the week. During the convention, conferences of sanitary officers of different cities will be held, to discuss the methods and exchange experiences of the public health service in different cities and States, and the improvement of sanitary laws and regulations in general. The Convention promises to be unusually important and fruitful in devising improved methods of sanitary science and precautions.

THE new Democratic programme continues to develope itself. The New York *World* now tells us that "as Mr. GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS pointed out in his Manhattan Club letter, there is a large body of unconstitutional legislation put upon the statute book by Congress within the last ten years which must be repealed, and for the future the action of Congress must be reversed in that particular." Before the election the *World* and other Democratic sheets talked glibly enough about "accepting the results of the war;" but as soon as they find they have a majority in the next House, they talk just as glibly about treating the results of the war as a "body of unconstitutional legislation," which the party is bound to sweep away. It's all right, gentlemen; go ahead.

THE next Presidency is hardly the subject of present consideration; but it is remarkable that two such papers as the Chicago *Times* and Cincinnati *Commercial* should unite in pointing out the same man for that place. The *Times* says:

"If the economists, the hard-money men, anti-protectionists and anti-paternalists in the State standard-bearer some such representative economist and liberal statesman as E. H. Washburne, the triumph would be foreordained."

The Cincinnati *Commercial* is not less explicit. It says:

"Several months ago we alluded to the record of ELIHU B. Washburne in Congress, as that of an earnestly and aggressively honest man, and to the fact that the record proved him to be a man who might, under the circumstances, be of the largest utility to the American people. We are of opinion that he is the most available and the best man for the Presidential race in the ranks of the Republican party."

THE *Illinois Staats Zeitung* was formerly a Republican paper, but in the late campaign lent its aid to the Democracy. Now, however, it is offended at its Democratic allies, and snubs them for feeling elated over the results of the late election. It tells them that the thing which went last year by the name of the Democratic party remains to-day the same helpless, impotent minority which it used to be in 1872 and 1873. "The majorities of the 3d of November," says the *Staats Zeitung*, "are due to the fact that the votes of hundreds and thousands of Republicans have been added to those of the Democratic minority, but in doing so these Republicans have by no means come to be Democrats in the party sense of that word." It adds that, if the Democratic organs want to make sure of this truth, all they need do is to keep on with their silly boasting.

THE Oil City *Derrick*, commenting upon the proposed cessation of drilling new wells and pumping of those now producing oil, after citing the failure of all similar combinations, advises an independent movement upon the part of operators. Manufacturers, it says, when they see they are falling behind in their profits on account of low prices, stop their works without consulting others. The oil producer, on the contrary, under similar circumstances, goes on drilling new wells and increasing the production, in the face of steadily declining prices. The *Derrick* further says: "To correct this matter, let each producer shut down on his own hook. If he is unable to stop drilling, owing to contracts or leases, he can shut down pumping wells. And those who have no imperative need to drill should consider that their private interests, regardless of their neighbor's loss or gain thereby, will be greatly benefited by leaving the ground unbroken. A few producers could, by taking this independent course, lessen the distrust among their class and better the condition of affairs in the country to a great degree. A few thousand barrels less production per day would work gradual relief, and brighten the prospects of next year's oil trade."

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

We are informed that on Thursday next, at 3 P. M., a meeting of the merchants of this city will be held at the Germania Bank, to hear and act upon the report of a committee appointed to draw up a plan for reorganizing the Board of Trade; and we urge upon the merchants and manufacturers of this city the imperative duty of attending this meeting and acting definitely upon the plans that may be suggested.

In nothing is our city so deficient as in this. There is no authorized body in existence to gather statistics relative to the trade and resources of this region, and no place to which any one can go for the information that is constantly inquired for. Who can tell how many factories we have, or what they produce? Who knows the amount of capital invested, the number of men employed, and the value of the annual product? The census gave us something of the sort, and it is about all we have; but it was manifestly deficient in giving a comprehensive exhibit of our business; and as it is over four years old, it is valueless as showing the present condition of things.

When the Committee appointed by the United States Senate on the subject of inland transportation and the improvement of our rivers wanted information as to the commerce of the Ohio river from this point downwards, there was nothing in proper shape to lay before them. Cincinnati was prolific in statistics on this subject, and so was Louisville. They had their information in book form, to which it was always easy to refer, and the Committee were struck with amazement when they came to examine the record of a vast trade of which they had no previous conception. But Pittsburgh had no such vehicle of information to furnish. The only accessible record of our river trade was in the files of this paper, and we cheerfully furnished the Committee with such details as were afforded by our annual compilation of business statistics; but it was no slight mortification to realize that Pittsburgh had nothing more tangible to offer as an evidence that she had any commerce whatever.

This state of things must not be suffered to continue. Our city lacks recognition abroad because we take no pains to inform the world of our trade and resources; and it is not to be doubted that large amounts of capital for investment in manufacturing have been diverted to other places solely because other places have been more enterprising in presenting their claims.

There are other considerations, which weigh as heavily as those we have dwelt upon, in favor of organizing a Board of Trade; but they will very readily occur to our readers, and we need not repeat them. It is enough to say that a city of 210,000 inhabitants, with an annual trade of over two hundred millions, cannot get along without a Board of Trade, and do justice to herself; and we therefore hope that the mercantile community will make a sure thing of it, this time, and will not be deterred by previous failures in the same direction.

BRITISH ANNEXATION.

At the Lord Mayor's banquet on Monday evening Mr. DISRAELI referred to the recent annexation of the Fiji Islands as proof that he and his party are in favor of "maintaining the integrity of the empire." The fact proves rather more than the premier claimed, proving that the present government favors the expansion of British territory. Evidently Mr. DISRAELI believes that the time has come when some "political capital" may be made out of a policy adverse to what for a good while has been prevalent English prejudice. Instead of separating the colonies from the mother island and refusing an increase of their number, he favors the consolidation of the empire by establishing identity of interest and sympathy between England and her outlying dominions, and when opportunity offers of expanding the area of British rule, he is not disposed to neglect it. The annexation of the Fiji Islands was the first act of the Tory administration in illustration of this policy.

Very soon after colonists from Australia and New Zealand had settled in the Fiji Islands, twenty or more years ago, they began to agitate the subject of annexation to Great Britain. These English settlers, at different times, sent agents to London for the purpose of pressing the subject upon the attention of the Government, but the proposal was not favorably received. In the first place it was opposed by the feeling then common among the English ruling classes, that England had too many colonies already, and in the second place, ministers were afraid that the annexation of the islands would be a mere source of expense and trouble. At length some of the foreign residents having petitioned the American Government to take charge of the islands or to annex them to the United States, Australians became alarmed and begged the English Government to interpose for the prevention of such a result. They even offered to bear a part of whatever expenses England should incur by assuming control of the islands. Then the English Ministry sent commissioners to investigate the condition and qualities of the islands and to ascertain the real views and feelings of the residents and natives on the subject of annexation. Though the report of this commission was favorable to the project, the English Government still hesitated to take the final step. During all this period reports were from time to time published in European and American newspapers giving evil accounts of the state of things in the islands. Certain adventurers, aided by a portion of the natives, had established a sort of government which foreign residents found oppressive and otherwise hard to put up with. English and other missionaries in the South Seas represented the Fiji Islands as the seat and center of a slave trade quite as atrocious as the old African abomination; a traffic which demoralized Europeans as well as natives, and rendered Christian labors for the improvement of the people almost hopeless. They further urged the annexation of the islands as the only mode of arresting the nefarious business. It also finally appeared, that is it were asserted, upon various apparently satisfactory testimony, that the Fijian population of all nationalities, in consequence of the wrongs and annoyances of the actual government, were unanimously in favor of becoming British subjects.

Upon these representations a general sentiment in England seemed to demand that the English government should interfere in Fiji by making the islands a British colony. But when the subject was brought before Parliament it appeared that the islanders were willing to accept the rule of Great Britain only on the fulfillment of sixteen distinct conditions. Parliament, however, was not prepared to accept Fijian allegiance on the terms proposed, and annexation seemed as far off as ever. But Mr. DISRAELI and the Conservatives desirous of winning glory by extending the boundaries of the empire, no doubt believing that somewhat of the opposition of the Liberals to the policy was mere reluctance to see them thus glorified, seems to have pushed on the scheme after Parliament had rejected it. No doubt also the Fijians, on sober second thought, concluded to drop their sixteen conditions. At any rate a commissioner duly qualified has declared the islands a part of the British empire, and the thing may be considered done.

The acquisition seems much more important than many suppose. There are two hundred islands, with a superficial area of four million five hundred thousand acres. In them all tropical fruits grow in profusion and in great perfection, and of late years cotton, sugar and coffee are prosperously cultivated. The islands contain excellent harbors, and thus promise rich commercial developments, as their soil and opportunities shall be more amply utilized.

RELIGIOUS SCHISM IN FRANCE.

A schism in the Reformed Church of France, reported by cable in our impression of yesterday as probable, would not be as important an event or as great a catastrophe as the mere terms used in announcing it might seem to imply. In saying so, however, no disparagement of French Protestantism or its adherents is intended. Indeed, according to all impartial and properly qualified testimony, the Protestants of France, descendants for the most part of the Huguenots of glorious memory, are not unworthy of their noble ancestry in some respects. They undoubtedly form the best element in the population of France. Intelligent, soberminded, industrious, firm in their convictions, and steadfast in their loyalty to what they believe to be right and true, they often appear in striking contrast with neighbors and fellow citizens of a different religious faith. But whether viewed as single persons, or as members of organized religious societies, they stand apart, isolated and separate from the dominant spiritual or religious life of the nation. The Protestant churches are mere fragments of a church once great and powerful, which was literally broken up and scattered by violence and destroyed by persecution. No better refutation could be found of the prevalent notion that the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church. In the blood and sufferings of its martyrs, the Protestant Church of France was overwhelmed, and though some fragments survived the desolation, they survived without any or if any the energy which made the original body dangerous to its enemies. The spirit of propogandism and expansion seems to have perished in the great overthrow. French Protestants have few if any missionaries in foreign countries and even in their own they seek to make no proselytes. In doctrine a large proportion of them have widely departed from the faith which sustained their fathers under the fires of persecution.

In the prolonged debates of the Synod of 1872 on the subject of a confession of faith, orthodox Americans must have wondered at the liberality of the leaders even of the orthodox party. Of this division of the Synod, M. GUIZOT was the leader, more faithful to Calvinistic traditions than most of those whom he led. Yet in a Synod or General Assembly of the Church of Scotland or of the American Presbyterian Church, M. GUIZOT would have been deemed perilously liberal, almost latitudinarian in creed. Certainly in neither of the bodies just named could he have performed the part of champion of orthodoxy. But in the French Synod he seemed so orthodox as to move the disgust of some, the pity of others and the wonder of a third section of the Liberal members. M. GUIZOT and his followers felt confident that in order to be a Christian minister worthy of receiving pay from the State as a Christian teacher, a man ought to believe in the divinity of Christ and in the divine origin of the Holy Scriptures. They further thought that these and some other allied doctrines ought to be avowed by every man who received State aid in his ministerial labors. These points were sustained by the orthodox majority, and a creed embodying them was adopted as the instrument on the basis of which thenceforth Protestant clergymen were to be recognized as qualified in respect of doctrine to teach in a Protestant church and draw pay for doing so when duly constituted pastors by the voice of a congregation.

The minority, however, which opposed a creed was large and earnest, and its members, it seems, are determined to recover the freedom of thought and "prophesying" they possessed before the action of the Synod of 1872. The French government, in the person of the Minister of Worship, recognizes the Synod's act as valid in determining whether a pastor, in virtue of orthodoxy, is or is not qualified to minister in a Protestant church which draws aid from the national treasury, and hence the trouble mentioned by telegraph yesterday. The Liberals have formed consistories of their own, without reference to the confession of 1872. In these consistories are found preachers holding all conceivable theological systems, from the theology of our Dr. CHANNING down to the theology of our THEODORE PARKER. These men the Minister of Worship refuses to recognize as entitled to State pay. Should the Cabinet confirm his decision, the Liberals will doubtless withdraw formally from the Synod, form a Synod of their own, and then agitate for recognition as the true Protestant Church of France. Referring to the movement as unimportant, we merely meant that as an organization the Protestant Church of France exerts comparatively little influence on the nation, and whether one or in fragments, its influence will be about the same.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Where burns the fire-side brightest,
Cheering the social breast?
Where beats the fond heart lightest,
Its humble hopes possessed?
Where is the hour of sadness,
With mock-gaiety borne,
Worth more than those of gladness,
Which mirth's gay cheeks adorn?
Pleasure is marked by fleetness,
To those who ever roam:
While quiet itself has sweetness
At home—sweet home!

Yellow fever has very nearly died out at Havana; and it has entirely disappeared from Key West.

An Ottawa woman committed suicide because her husband refused to kiss her during a whole month.

Roman Catholic priest Gondermann has indicated his name by eloping with his organist, gender woman.

Typhoid fever is so severe in an English town in Lancaster county, that a sixteenth part of the population are down with it.

Montreal had her first ice of the season on the night of the 31st of October—and her first snow on the 2d of November.

The California Grangers have been robbed by a firm to which they intrusted seventeen cargoes of wheat for sale in Europe.

Seventy-five ladies of Rochester are out in a card denying that they sleep in their corsets in order to keep their forms graceful.

Mr. Andrews, the Labor Reform candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, got a vote of forty, save one—39. He may do better, next time.

Indiana Democrats, declaring for inflation, elected Kerr, a hard money man, and New York Democrats, declaring for hard money, elected Schell, an inflationist.

It is estimated that there are fifty-seven women actually editing newspapers in this country. The female reporters, general writers, etc., engaged on the press are numbered by hundreds.

I admit that it is a mystery why any man marries any woman; and it is always a mystery to the neighbors what that man could see in that fright, or that woman in that fool, to marry.—*George Dawson.*

The harvests of all the principal agricultural and trading countries of the world have been abundant, everywhere above the average. In some countries in South-ern Europe bread is already one-third cheaper than last year.

The death of Thaddeus Stevens, Jr., at Lancaster, releases the estate of the "old Commoner" from the charges upon it, and it will now be devoted to the founding of an orphan asylum in that city. The estate is worth from $100,000 to $150,000.

The New York *Tribune* speaks of the United States Senator "to be chosen in Ohio *this* winter." The United States Senator from Ohio was chosen *last* winter. Horace Greeley never permitted such ignorant blundering as this in his fifiteme.

"Nobody surpasses me in this specialty," said a Cincinnati girl to her new lover the other night, as she gave him a parting kiss with a report to it like that of a pistol. The astonished youth walked away wondering where that girl got her experience.

The election in Nevada turned upon the question of the Sutro tunnel. Sharon, who carries the Legislature for United States Senator over Stewart, the present Senator, is the representative of the mining companies that are hostile to Sutro and his tunnel.

The coastwise trade of the country is very much greater than the foreign trade, and it is confined exclusively to American vessels. During the last fiscal year the entrances in the coastwise trade amounted to 33,495,435 tons, and the clearances to 32,151,-195 tons.

The Constitutional amendments in New York are still in doubt. It is tolerably certain that all the amendments aimed against traffic in votes on the part of either electors or legislators have been defeated. The Democrats, significantly enough, fought these desperately.

New York is alarmed again about her grain trade, and this time Boston gives the cause of fright. Arrangements are perfected for through shipments via the Grand Trunk and the Cunard and Inman line at very low rates—it is claimed forty per cent. lower than those via New York.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel*, the Democratic organ of Indiana, says that the Republican platform which enabled the Democrats to carry that State, "has served its turn in the canvass for which it was made," that is, to deceive the people, and it advises, therefore, that "the rubbish be put away and forgotten."

Before many years have passed away there will be a railroad down the Euphrates valley, and direct communication between Paris, London, and other great cities and the center of Asia. The Board of Directors of the Roumanian railways have ratified the treaty with the Austrian network, and this opens up communication to the Black Sea.

The horse railway just opened in Paris promises to be very popular and successful. The cars are small, being arranged for twenty-eight passengers, ten of whom stand on the platform; but (and here is a suggestion for an improvement in our own horse-car system) those who stand up are counted as second-class passengers, and pay a reduced fare.

The address of Mr. Medill, on taking charge of the Chicago *Tribune*, which we published in our telegraphic columns on Monday, is one of the best expositions we ever saw of the folly of attempting what is called "independence" in journalism. He shows clearly that parties are necessary, and that men must work in and through them, or not at all.

A meeting was held in New York, on Friday evening, for the purpose of organizing the Order of the Sovereigns of Industry in that city. The order was founded in January, 1874, at Springfield, Massachusetts. Its object is to unite mechanics, artisans and laborers who are not tillers of the soil, in a co-operative and protective association, similar to the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry. Since its foundation the Order has been established in twenty States.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

List of Senators and Representatives Elect.

The new Constitution of Pennsylvania provides that "Members of the General Assembly shall be chosen at the general election every second year. Their term of service shall begin on the first day of December next after their election. Senators shall be elected for the term of four years, and Representatives for the term of two years." It is further provided in the schedule that, at the general elections in the years 1874 and 1875, Senators shall be elected in all districts where there shall be vacancies, those elected in 1874 to serve two years, and those elected in 1875 to serve one year, the Senators already elected under the old Constitution continuing to represent the districts in which they reside until the expiration of the terms for which they were elected. In the following list of Senators the names of those thus holding over are marked with an asterisk (*). The Senators elected last week will serve until 1876, when an entire Senate will be chosen, one-half for two years and one-half for four years. The names of Republicans are printed in Roman, Democrats in *italics*.

Dist.	County.	Senator.
1.	Philadelphia	James R. Alexander.*
2.	Philadelphia	*David A. Nagle.*
3.	Philadelphia	John Lamon.*
4.	Philadelphia	Horatio Gates Jones.
5.	Philadelphia	Elisha W. Davis.
6.	Philadelphia	A. K. Dunkel.
7.	Philadelphia	Hiram C. Horter.
8.	Philadelphia	Jacob Crouse.
9.	Delaware	Thomas V. Cooper.*
10.	Bucks	*Harman Yerkes.**
11.	Berks	*B. Ermentrout.**
12.	Montgomery	William A. Sakel.*
13.	Lancaster	John B. Warfel.*
14.	Lancaster	P. J. Roebuck.
15.	Dauphin	A. J. Hutt.
16.	Lehigh	*Edwin Albright.**
17.	Lebanon	Jacob G. Heiman.*
18.	Northampton	*S. C. Shimer.* (Ind.)
19.	Chester	Robert L. McClellan.
20.	Luzerne	*William H. Stanton.*
21.	Luzerne	Hubbard B. Payne.
22.	Monroe, Pike, Carbon	*George H. Rowland.**
23.	Bradford, Wyoming	*Delos Rockwell.*
24.	Lycoming, Montour, Sullivan, Columbia	*Thomas Chalfant.**
25.	Tioga, Potter, McKean	Butler B. Strang.*
26.	Susquehanna, Wayne	*W. W. Watson.*
27.	Union, Snyder, Northumberland	*A. H. Dill.**
28.	York	*Dr. H. G. Bussey.*
29.	Schuylkill	*O. P. Bechtel.**
30.	Schuylkill	*John P. Colleham.*
31.	Perry, Mifflin, Juniata	*Joseph Wareum.**
32.	Cumberland, Adams	*James Chestnut.*
33.	Franklin, Hunting-don	*Chambers McKibbin.*
34.	Clinton, Clearfield, Center	*Wm. A. Wallace.*
35.	Blair, Cambria	John A. Lemon.*
36.	Somerset, Bedford, Fulton	E. D. Yutzy.
37.	Indiana, Jefferson, Cameron, Elk, Clarion, Forest	R. C. Winslow. David Maclay.*
38.	Westmoreland	*James C. Clark.*
39.	Fayette and Greene	*W. H. Paxford.**
40.	Butler and Armstrong	S. M. Jackson.
41.	Allegheny	Hugh McNeill.
42.	Allegheny	Geo. H. Anderson.*
43.	Allegheny	John C. Newmayer.
44.	Allegheny	*Eli A. Wood.*
45.	Beaver and Washington	James S. Rutan.*
46.	Lawrence and Mercer	Samuel McKinley.*
47.	Warren and Venango	W. S. McMullin.
48.	Erie	Geo. H. Curtis.*
49.	Crawford	Geo. K. Anderson.*

RECAPITULATION.

Republican Senators holding over	13
Republican Senators-elect	17—30
Democratic Senators holding over	9
Democratic Senators-elect	11—20
Republican majority	10

House of Representatives.

Adams County—*E. W. Stahle, D. Geisleman.*
Allegheny—First District—M. Long, Wm. H. Graham, *John Swan;* Second District, *John M. Irwin, G. C. Shields;* Third District, *Peter Gery, Robert Patterson, Joseph Hays, J. M. Carson, J. M. Thornton;* Fifth District, R. C. Christy; Sixth District, *David J. Rodgers, Andrew Large.*
Armstrong—Robert Thompson, J. A. Hunter.
Beaver—A. J. Wendt, *Joseph Huff.*
Bedford—*G. B. Spang, Wm. Keyser.*
Berks—First District (Reading)—*Wm. Miller, A. H. Hunter;* Second District, *Benjamin K. Dry, A. Smith, Nicholas Andre, D. L. Butdorf.*
Blair—T. Calnwell, *J. Kerrigan.*
Bradford—George Moserip, Eli Tracy, *Uriah Terry.*
Bucks—I. S. Tomlinson, *J. M. Jamison.*
J. W. Carver, Charles Willett.
Butler—A. L. Campbell, *Joseph S. Lusk.*
Cambria—*John Hennen, John Buck.*
Cameron—J. W. Pheips.
Carbon—*James Harrey, A. J. Durling.*
Centre—*S. T. Shugert, S. S. Wolf.*
Chester—E. W. Bailey, P. G. Carey, George F. Smith, John P. Edge.
Clarion—*Martin Williams, J. H. Wilson.*
Clearfield—*W. R. Hartshaw.*
Clinton—*George A. Achenbach.*
Columbia—*E. J. McHenry, S. P. Ryan.*
Crawford—*W. C. Plummer, R. H. Shurtevant,* S. H. Findley, *S. J. Logan.*
Cumberland—*W. B. Butler, George W. Mumper.*
Dauphin—First District (Harrisburg)—R. R. Christian; Second District—A. Fortenbaugh, Joseph Risley.
Delaware—*W. Cooper Talley, William Worrall.*
Elk—*Sebastian Wimmer.*
Erie—First District (Erie city)—*Wm. Henry;* Second District—*W. W. Brown,* S. F. Chapin, O. Logan.
Fayette—*James Darby, T. Robb Dejarmon.*
Forest—J. B. Agnew.
Franklin—H. G. Chritzman, *M. A. Embich, Simeon Hilner.*
Fulton—*H. S. Wishart.*
Greene—*Morgan R. Wise.*
Huntingdon—H. H. Mateer, *W. P. McNite.*
Indiana—A. W. Kimmel, J. K. Thompson.
Jefferson—*R. R. Brown.*
Juniata—*Jerome Hetrick.*
Lancaster—First District—D. P. Rosenmiller, Jr.; Second District—Amos M. Mylin, William McGowan; Third District—George H. Ettia, A. H. Sunmey, J. A. Stuber.
Lawrence—E. S. N. Morgan, John Q. Stewart.
Lebanon—Isaac Hoffer, William H. Hostetter.
Lehigh—*James Kimmett, John H. Fogle, Geo. T. Gross.*
Luzerne—First District, C. A. Miner; Second District, *T. H. B. Lewis;* Third District, J. J. Shonk; Fourth District, *T. C. Fowler;* Fifth District, *Jos. McAtee;* Sixth District (Scranton), *F. W. Gunster, M. F. Lynott;* Seventh District, *B. Gorman;* Eighth District, *T. W. Lewis.*
Lycoming—*O. H. Reighard, John Goffey, George Secis.*
McKean—*John C. Bockus.*
Mercer—E. W. Jackson, H. S. Blatt, G. W. Reed.
Mifflin—*Joseph W. Porker.*
Monroe—*H. Kistler.*
Montgomery—*Thomas G. Rutter, Joseph B. Yerkes, Francis McKaipe, J. C. Richardson, Jas. B. Lane.*
Montour—James Cruikshank.
Northampton—*Andrew Snyder, A. J. Erwine, John Stoger.*
Northumberland—J. J. John, *W. P. Willington.*
Perry—*Geo. N. Reutter.*
Philadelphia—First District, Wm. Douglass, John Graham; Second, *John R. Kemble, John Holland;* Third, *Wm. H. Fogen;* Fourth, *James T. Monaghan;* Fifth, Emil J. Petroff; Sixth, *Thos. Millen;* Seventh, Jas. Thompson, John Barjsley; Eighth, Edwin A. Good; Ninth, *J. W. Spicer;* Tenth, George W. Hall; Eleventh, *H. W. Overfield.* Twelfth, *Chas. Gardner;* Thirteenth, Wm. H. Vogdes; Fourteenth, James Dwenux; Fifteenth, E. Rayburn, Henry Huhn, Edward Montgomery; Sixteenth, *Martin Conrad;* Seventeenth, *John E. Faunce;* Eighteenth, Wm. H. Engelman, G. A. Takoven; Nineteenth, Thomas Gillespie, Thomas J. Rice, Wm. Ringgold; Twentieth, John C. Wood, H. M. Phirk; Twenty-first, Josephus Yeakel; Twenty-second, Joseph M. Hill, *Twenty-third,* Daniel Baldwin; Twenty-fourth, Jos. Newell; Twenty-fifth, *George L. Pallett;* Twenty-sixth, Henry O'Neil, Joseph R. Souder; Twenty-seventh, John W. Leigh; Twenty-eighth, F. Fredericks.
Pike—*E. B. Eldred.*
Potter—C. Hollenback.
Schuylkill—First district, J. W. Morgan; Second district, *J. Leibensberger;* Third district, *J. Boyer;* Fourth district, S. A. Losch; W. J. Lewis, *F. L. Phaver.*
Snyder—George A. Schoch.
Somerset—William Endsley, Joseph D. Miller.
Sullivan—*James Degan.*
Susquehanna—S. Falkenberg, W. W. Williams.
Tioga—John J. Mitchell, William T. Humphrey.
Union—Charles S. Wolfe.
Venango—*J. S. Park,* J. M. Dickey, *William Hasson.*
Warren—George W. Allen.
Washington—J. R. Billingsley, John Farrer, *H. G. Barnett.*
Wayne—Thomas Y. Boyd, W. W. Mumford.
Westmoreland—*H. E. Piper, James L. Toner, T. McLean.*
Wyoming—*Zina Billings.*
York—*A. Stevens, E. Myers. John B. Gemmil, George Ausline.*

RECAPITULATION.

	Senate.	House.	Total.
Democrats	20	110	130
Republicans	30	91	121
Democratic majority on joint ballot			9

The Hat of the Period.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* has a treatise on women's hats, in which it says: "You meet a remarkably modest and timid-appearing young lady to-day, and you notice that her hat has a meek and shrinking indentation in the crown. It looks as if it wanted to shun the wicked world and hang itself up in a nunnery. To-morrow you meet the same lady, and what a change! She appears as daring as Joan of Arc and as independent as the president of a woman's congress. And her whole appearance is thus altered by pinning up the front of that hat. Next day she appears like a brigand. The brim is flattened out and her eyes serve furiously from underneath as if watching an opportunity to order you to stand and deliver. You see her again, and the rim is turned up behind, while it is very flat in front, giving her an appearance of a female Solon Shingle trying to find a customer for that 'bar'l of apple sass.' Again, and it is pitched on the extreme back of the head, reminding you of Toodles in his cups, when he is assuring the 'sailor man' that when his father heard of the sailor man's death the went broken-hearted to his grave, and *died there.*' With all these advantages it is no wonder that the reigning hat is popular. It is comfortable to the head—so they say—and it is an ornament or a disguise as required. It is demure, jaunty, meek, saucy, bold, sly, obstinate, conciliating, tender—whatever you please—everything by turns and nothing long. It is the hat of the period, cunning and deceitful, but above all things desperately wicked."

IN ONE way and another good music comes more and more within the hearing of the public. Congregational singing will ultimately prevail, and with it good choirs; for the two ideas are not antagonistic, but complemental to each other. Legitimate use of music as a part of divine worship will still be obstructed by the same spirit which directs the sermon into sensational channels and makes it a "powerful effort" in an intellectual and oratorical way, instead of an influence for good on a man's daily life. But some day we shall, indeed, become partakers of the mind that was in Christ, and then we shall beautify our outward worship with the holiest and noblest strains, not because they are artistic, but because they are holy and true, and so fit forms of approach to the true and holy God. —*Independent.*

Good humor is the best philosophy.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Matthew Carpenter, who has been dangerously sick, is reported to be in a fair way to recover.

An ex-Bishop turns a mangle in a St. Louis laundry. From lawn to laundry is a slight change.

Three clothing merchants, whose names are not given, have absconded from Montreal, leaving liabilities to the amount of $70,000.

Madame Clara Schuman is now 55 years old; Franz Liszt, 63; Richard Wagner, 61; Charles Gounod, 57; Anton Rubinstein, 45; Ole Bull, 64.

It is said that Mrs. Ross Church, a daughter of Captain Marryatt, is about coming to this country to give public readings. She is well known as a novelist.

Miss Whitney's statue of Samuel Adams, to be placed in the gallery at Washington, has been completed at Boston in plaster, and will be shipped to Rome to be copied in marble.

Rev. E. H. Heyser, a Methodist clergyman, dropped dead in his pulpit, in Washington city, on Sunday last, from congestion of the brain. He had but just begun his sermon when he staggered to the sofa and fell dead.

A Dubuque boy named Vallandigham, has developed great talent as a snake charmer. He permits all sorts of reptiles to twine about him without fear of their fangs. The whole mystery is accounted for by the fact that the senior Vallandigham was a copperhead.

Ex-Governor Joseph Johnson, of Bridgeport, Harrison county, West Virginia, is nearly ninety years of age, and is still hale hearty. He is a veteran politician, having served fourteen sessions in Congress, was elected Governor of Virginia, besides being five times elected to the Legislature and once to a Constitutional Convention.

Burnham Wardwell, late Superintendent of the Virginia State penitentiary, is on a temperance crusading tour in New Hampshire, accompanied by a reformed drunkard. They enter the liquor saloons, exhort the bartenders to abandon the business, and sing and pray in the old crusading style. Their success is indifferent.

The next Congress will develope many new names. There is no Washburne in the list, but there are seven of the name Williams—one each from Alabama, Delaware, Indiana, New York and Wisconsin and two from Michigan. There are several Robinsons, but only two Smiths. Among the new and singular names that appear are New, Wike, Tarbox and Sinnikson.

When Beecher first went into the clouds, says the Springfield Republican, some of his friends, supposing his usefulness as a preacher to be over, suggested that he turn editor. Now it is proposed to similarly dedicate Ben Butler's enforced leisure and damaged character. Perhaps this is thought to be complimentary to journalism. We should say that newspapers were not in imminent need of borrowing dirty linen from the other professions.

George Francis Train and Matilda Heron occupied a box at Daly's Theater in New York the other night. Near by were ex-Governor Fenton and Miss Ada Dyas, swinging an entire peacock's tail for a fan. Oakey Hall, the patron of plays, was there, of course, and in one of the proscenium boxes sat Adelaide Neilson, radiant in beauty and good clothes, while solitaire ear-rings big as filberts flashed in her ears, a necklace and pendant of enormous brilliants filled her square-necked dress, and bracelets glittered on her arms.

The benefit to Miss Charlotte Cushman, given by the Arcadian Club, of New York, on Saturday night last, on the occasion of her final withdrawal from the stage, was one of the grandest demonstrations ever witnessed in that city. The house was crowded; a poem by R. H. Stoddard was read, and William Cullen Bryant read an address on crowning her with a laurel wreath. Miss Cushman replied with much feeling, and the whole affair was an effective manifestation of genuine regard for the greatest of American actresses.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* tells of a thrifty woman named Mayhugh who, supposing her husband, who had been absent eight years, to be dead, sold his farm to one Robinson. Five years after, Mayhugh turned up, and Robinson had to buy his interest to make the title good. Afterward Mayhugh died, and the widow sued Robinson for her dower in the very land she had conveyed to him. The court sustained her claim, so that Robinson had to pay for the farm three times.

On the 14th of January, 1828, the first meeting in the United States of citizens interested in railroad enterprise, was held in the old court house in Mount Holly, New Jersey. The citizens who are mentioned as having taken part in the formation of this company are all now passed away, but they have left a permanent record of the success of their efforts and enterprise. On last Saturday Mr. Chalkley Atkinson, the last of the participants, died, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, at his late residence at Columbia, New Jersey.

Figaro's reporter always saw at the Paris executions an old man dressed in black, of distinguished appearance, and who always took an intense interest in all the details, and was on familiar terms with all the functionaries. For a long time the reporter was mystified, and finally resorted to an interview. His man proved to be an ex-dignitary of the guillotine. He had been the assistant for many years of Heindreich, the former executioner. He attends the executions out of a feeling of home-sickness for his ancient occupation. In his retirement he has made himself a little guillotine, and guillotines rats and mice at his home.

Courting Disease.

The individual may be said to court disease who exposes himself to the miasmatic influences whice give rise to chills and fever and other malarious epidemics and endemics, without previously fortifying his system against their insidious attacks by the use of a protective medicinal agent. The hardiest constitution will succumb to malarial influences, and much less one naturally weak or bilious, or the antagonistic power of which is lessened in an unusual degree by alcohol. The inhabitants of the bottom lands of the South, of the new clearings of the West, of suburban districts where stagnant lots exist, of every locality of the American continent in fact, where malaria in epidemic or sporadic, declare that the only true antidote to the miasmatic virus that they have ever used is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. There seems to be developed in this fine tonic aid in this standard preventive and remedy to all hurtful atmospheric influences.

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Saloon, $80, Gold, (Sailings after April 1, $100 Gold) Steerage $30 Currency. Prepaid Certificates, $32.
Drafts issued to suit.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent, 19 Broadway, N. Y.
T. H. MYERS, No. 7 4½ Gallowhill street, Pittsburgh.
J. CUSHING, cor. 42d and North streets, Allegheny City.
MAX SCHAMBERG, 163 Smithfield street.
E. MCCORMICK, 2127 Sarah street, South Side.

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COASTWISE AND WEST INDIA STEAM LINES
VIA. PAILADELPHIA, FOR
HAVANA, Cuba.....Weekly.
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NORFOLK and RICHMOND, Va.....Tri-Weekly.
BOSTON and PROVIDENCE.....Semi-Weekly
Through rates given to Portland and Bangor, Maine, and other principal cities in New England.
Freight carefully handled and forwarded promptly. For through rates, or other information, apply at Depot of Peoples, R. R. Co., Pittsburgh, or
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
General Managers, 12 South Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

H. L. GREGG & CO.,
SHIP BROKERS and COMMISSION MERCHANT
Freight engagements made for all parts of the world. Regular Packets for Cuban Ports.
WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

ALTOONA
Permanent Improvement Loan,
FOR SALE BY
St. Clair Banking Company.
SEVEN PER CENT. MUNICIPAL BONDS, free from State and local taxation. The ST. CLAIR BANKING CO., No. 16 SIXTH STREET, offer a limited number of the Bonds of the Permanent Improvement Loan of the city of Altoona, Penna., all for and accrued interest. These Bonds are issued in accordance with an act of Assembly approved April 10th, 1873, in sums of $300 and $1,000, and bear interest at the rate of 7 per annum, payable January and July, in Altoona or Philadelphia. As the whole loan is but $150,000, the investment is a most desirable one, and but a limited amount will be offered for sale.
ST. CLAIR BANKING CO.,
No. 16 Sixth street.
PORT, ARTHURS, President.
L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

The Tradesmen's National Bank
HAS REMOVED TO ITS
New Banking Rooms,
Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,
Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.
ALEXANDER BRADLEY.....President.
WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,
OF PITTSBURGH,
NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.
CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000
J. W. COOK.....President.
R. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.
W. MCCANDLESS.....Cashier.

Allegheny Homestead Bank,
118 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.
CAPITAL-$300,000
Stockholders Individually liable.
Discount days Tuesday and Friday. Six per cent. interest paid on Time Deposits. Deposits received from one dollar and upwards.
W. T. DUNN, President.
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BANKERS,
57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh
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COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL THE PRINCIPAL POINTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS.

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Bought and Sold on Commission.
Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES. MWF

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.
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Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
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SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

S. K. JAMISON, W. M. STEWART, J. H. KERSHOW.
ESTABLISHED 1855.
B. K. Jamison & Co.,
BANKERS,
N. W. Cor. Third and Chestnut Sts., Phila.
Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment Securities.
Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at the lowest rates.
Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

Chas. Camblos & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 38 South Third St.
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD SILVER, &c.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission. Particular attention given to Investments.

MAITLAND,
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BANKERS,
N. E. CORNER THIRD AND DOCK STREETS
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W. H. LOYD & CO.,
Bankers and Stock Brokers,
No. 36 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
Commercial Paper Negotiated. Gold and Government Securities Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

FIRE BRICK.

STAR FIRE BRICK WORKS.
REED & HARBISON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BENEZET and CLARION BRANDS
OF
Fire Brick
Adapted to all descriptions of Furnaces where a high heat is required. All varieties of Tile and Shaped Brick made to order.
Office and Works—SMALLMAN, TWENTY-SECOND AND RAILROAD STREETS.

SAVAGE, GLADE & SAVAGE
Mountain Fire Brick,
WARRANTED EQUAL TO ANY FIRE BRICK IN THE MARKET.
J. & J. M. PORTER,
Manufacturers and Sole Agents for the sale of the above named Brands.
Also, Manufacturers of WEST VIRGINIA FIRE BRICK AND FLUE LININGS.
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MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
SAWED LUMBER,
BOXES, FLOORING, RAILINGS, LATHS, NAIL KEGS, &c.
OFFICE AND WORKS:
No. 386 River Avenue,
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CAUGHIE BROS.
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SHINGLES,
TO THE TRADE ONLY.
OFFICE: 96½ FOURTH AVENUE.

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WARING BROS.
Successors to Waring & King.
Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,
49 Fifth Avenue.
Philadelphia address, WARING BROTHERS & Co., No 9 Walnut street.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS
ESTABLISHED 1808.
RAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
Factory, Office and Warehouse, BINGHAM STREET, between Eighth and Ninth streets, South Side, Pittsburgh.
B. B. CAMPBELL.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, November 10, 1874.

The Boston *Traveller* has had a correspondent in Western Pennsylvania, looking up the condition of the two great staples of our home trade—iron and petroleum—who reports a hopeful view of the situation.

The iron interests have been obliged to contend against a wide spread destruction of their markets, but the supply, although reported large, has been undergoing a steady and decided diminution, first, by the stoppage of the manufacture to a very large extent, and second, by the gradually increased demand at lower prices. It is the opinion of good judges that stocks, especially of railroad iron, are getting cleared off, and that whenever a more brisk inquiry springs up from railroads it will be found that the supply is not superabundant.

The opinion is expressed that when the tide turns there will be a more rapid recovery in this industry than could be anticipated in a present view of the market. Railways throughout the country have been economizing in track repairs, and renewals will probably be found indispensible at about the same time that many of the crippled lines are beginning to be resuscitated. Bond holders shrink from further investments of money in defaulting roads, but they will eventually find it necessary to save their present holdings, and will adopt the sensible course of furnishing the means of making productive lines out of idle property. When this process begins, there will be no over-supply of rails.

In conclusion the *Traveller* says that no State has suffered so much from the depression in these two great industrial interests as Pennsylvania,—but not any in the whole country are more certain to revive and become again prolific sources of wealth. With practically inexhaustible supplies of coal, iron and petroleum, the Keystone State will soon emerge from the troubles of the panic to furnish fuel, light and metal, to an active, industrious and enterprising people.

—Mr. Speaker Blaine, of Congress, lately delivered an address before a Wisconsin Agricultural society on "Municipal Debts," in which he presented statistics showing that the 146 towns in the United States having over 10,000 inhabitants each, have an aggregate debt of about $400,000,000. The aggregate debt of all other towns he roughly estimates at $80,000,000. County debts amount to about $180,000,000, and State debts to $200,000,000. Grand aggregate, $1,130,000,000. He has taken great pains in procuring these figures, and thinks them more accurate than those of the census. Besides the obvious evil of burdening communities with heavy debts for which comparatively little benefit has been received, he pointed out that the system furnishes safe and profitable investments for capitalists without giving them the trouble, or the community the advantage, of their embarking in some active business. The multitude of these loans also raises the rate of interest which business has to pay. As a principal remedy against further issue of these active value of the foreign kinds as by the laws of supply and demand. The production at this point and on the coast will this year very nearly, if not fully supply the wants of the United States, (excepting the Pacific Coast) thus excluding the foreign so far as the home trade is concerned. We therefore incline to the belief that as the crop shall be more largely placed on the market, prices will again fall off to even a lower point than heretofore reached.

	Barrels.
Stock on hand September 1st	1,326
Received since	29,066
Total	30,392
Sales since September 1st	25,700
Stock on hand this date	4,869

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,058	Apples, bbls	340
Cheese, lbs	166,760	Corn, sks	550
Wheat, sks	650	Barley, sks	347
Oats, sks	1,300	Butter, pkgs	27
Bacon, lbs	12	Potatoes, bus	16,960
Hay, bales	422	Ice, tons	50

We quit extended quotations for this issue.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, November 11, 1874.

There is an apparent stand-still in the market for crude, holders being disposed to obtain higher rates and buyers refusing to concede the advance. Transactions, however, took place, to a certain extent, at previous quotations. Refined continues inactive, at the low prices formerly quoted.

CRUDE.

We quote United at wells 50@52½c; at river 8@8½c; Union at wells 47¼@50c; outside lines do. 42½c. Sales are reported as follows from

PARKERS:

1,000 bbls, United, at river.....52½c
2,000 bbls, United, at river.....50 c
1,000 bbls, United, at river.....52½c
2,000 bbls, United, at wells.....50 c
4,000 bbls, United, at wells.....51½c
1,000 bbls, United, at wells.....51½
2,000 bbls, Union, at wells.....50 c
1,000 bbls, Union, at wells.....47½
2,000 bbls, outside lines, at wells.....42½c

REFINED.

The market for refined is still extremely dull and unsatisfactory. Even at the low prices prevailing, the demand is comparatively light. Quotations are unchanged at 8½@8¾c for standard white on the cars.

New York—Quotations continue at 11¾c for spot refined.

Philadelphia—Refined still rules at 10¾c for spot.

OIL BARRELS

are still dull and unchanged at $1 45 for city made; $1 30@1 35 for country do.

TUESDAY EVENING, November 10.—The *Courier* says: There was little doing in the market, with no change from previous prices. It is a stand-off between buyers and sellers, and neither show a disposition to yield. Sales:

1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	77½
500 bbls, upper road, spot	80
1,000 bbls, Oil City, spot	80
1,000 bbls, Oil City, spot	77½
1,000 bbls, Parkers, United at wells	51¾
1,000 bbls, Parkers, United at wells	50
2,000 bbls, Parkers, United at wells	52½
2,000 bbls, Parkers, Union, at wells	50
1,000 bbls, Parkers, Union, at wells	47½
1,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at river	51¾
1,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at river	80
2,000 bbls, Parkers, outside lines, at wells	43½

NEW YORK, November 10, closing 9.—The market remains very dull with buyers and sellers apart in their views, and bids and Crude in bulk is quoted at 5½c, at which prices refined was sold; refined 11½@c cases 16½@17c for shipment; city naptha 10¾c. For Philadelphia delivery there is a slow demand; sales 50 bbls refined at 10¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 10.—The market is quiet; S. W. 10¾c, crude 4¾c; cases 16c; Rosseville, November 10.—The market is quiet at 7½c.

TITUSVILLE, November 10.—The market is quiet at 4¾c.

FRANKLIN, November 10.—The market is active at 7¾@8c.

OIL CITY, November 10.—The market is dull at 7¾@8c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, November 10.—The market is dull and weak at 6½@7c.

PARKERS, November 10.—The market is quiet and firmer; United at wells 50c; immediate shipment 5c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
Tack & M	Citizens O W	90
W H McKelvey	Hutchison O W	113
W H McKelvey	Vesta O W	175
W H McKelvey	Cosmos O W	313
O J Greer	Sunbeam O W	425
Greer & C	Liona O W	150
Total		2,847

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, November 10, 1874.

REMARKS—During the past week the East Liberty stock yards, we gleaned the following facts with regard to the status of the market.

CATTLE.

The run of cattle thus far this week has been light, not exceeding 250 head, 10 car loads of which were Cherokee and Texas cattle, which came by the "Pan Handle" road. This road also brought in two cars of hogs. There was a full attendance of local buyers, and the Eastern drivers were also present in full force. By to-morrow times in the yards will be lively. The market on all grades of cattle is represented as being fully 12 to 20c better than last week. The ruling rates of the market may be given as follows:

Prime, 1,400 to 1,600 lb steers	$6 50@6 75
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lb steers	4 25@5 00
Cherokees and Texans	4 25@4 75

HOGS.

The run of hogs thus far has been rather lighter than usual, though the quality of the offerings is a decided improvement on that of last week. The only requires the weather to grow colder to witness a large increase in the swine market. The rates at which sales were made yesterday and to-day were as follows:

Choice Philadelphia	$6 40@6 50
Choice Baltimores	5 90@6 00
Choice Yorkers	5 75@5 90

SHEEP.

The run of sheep has been thus far unusually light, but it is probable that the arrivals this evening and Wednesday and Thursday may largely swell the grand total. Like cattle and hogs, sheep commands a shade better price than they did at the close of the market on Saturday last. We quote as follows.

Good 90 to 100 lbs	5 40@5 50
Good 80 to 90 lbs	5 25@5 30
Good 75 to 80 lbs	4 25@4 75

LAMBS.

There was the full complement of lambs on sale and met with ready purchasers at prices ranging from $5 50@5 75 as to condition and weight.

VEAL CALVES.

Good sized veal calves from four to five weeks old, were in active demand at prices ranging from $6 00@6 50.

MILCH COWS.

The usual number of milch cows, with young calves, are among the offerings, the prices being the same as those ruling for some weeks past. Prime milkers command $50 00@65 00; inferior stock $35 00@40 00; common $25 00@30 00.

HORSES AND MULES.

There were no horses or mules reported to-day and should any arrive ere the close of the week they will be treated to water, hay and rest, and then go on their way East rejoicing.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, November 10, 1874.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and declining: No. 1 spring 91c; No. 2 85½@85¾c cash; 85c seller November; 88¾c seller December; No. 3, 81@81½c; rejected 76c. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed 73½c cash; 73¾c seller December; 71¾c seller the year. Oats dull; No. 2, 47¾c cash or seller November; 46c seller the year; white 50@52½c. Rye—demand active and prices advanced; No. 2, 76½c. Barley—demand and inactive; No. 2 1½c cash or seller November; $1 17½c seller December; No. 3, $1 01@1 06.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady and in moderate demand; for cash, $18 00; closed easier; for futures, $17 40@17 45 seller the year. Lard in moderate demand at 6½@6¾c. Bulk meats 12c seller the year. Bulkmeats steady, in moderate demand and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and in moderate demand at 96c.

LATEST—On Open Board this afternoon wheat closed heavy at 85¼@85¾c seller December. Corn steady in moderate demand and unchanged.

Wertzlow Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, Mass., November 10.—Receipts of beef cattle 1,818 head. The market is a trifle quicker than a week ago, but prices are unchanged. Quotations: Extra, $6 50@6 75; choice $10 50; extra $9 50@10 25. First quality $8 75@9 25; second quality $8 00@8 50; third quality $4 50@5 50. Receipts of sheep and lambs, 8,804 head. The bulk of the arrivals are from Vermont and Canada. The market was less desirable. There was no actual improvement in prices, but the demand was much quicker. Extra, 6½c; first quality, 6c; second, 5½c; third, 5c; extra $1 00@6 00; spring lambs $4 50@6 50.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, November 10.—Flour dull; superfine $4 25@4 75; extra $4 75@5 25. Wheat dull; amber $1 17@1 24; No. 1 red $1 20. Corn firm; mixed Western nominally 58c. Oats firmer and higher; Western mixed 42@43c; white 45@46c. Rye quiet and firm at 90@95c. Hay unchanged. Provisions strong; pork unchanged. Lard firmer; Saugerhouse 8¾@9c; clear rib sides 13c@13½c. Sugar-cured hams 14@15c. Lard 13¾@14½c. Butter—more active at 25@30c. Coffee firm. Whisky quiet; crude 4¾@5c. Whisky scarce and firmer at $1 01.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, November 10.—There was a moderate package movement in domestic goods, and the jobbing trade was fairly satisfactory. Cotton goods were in steady but limited request, and prices were nominally unchanged. Dark madder prints were slow in fancy styles, but side-bands were quite active and scarce. A large jobbing house is making a drive in dark ginghams at 5c in lg packages. Woolen goods are generally quiet.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 10.—Cotton quiet at 16c. Flour unchanged. Wheat firm at 95c@$1 00 for red. Corn firmer; white 56c; mixed 55c; yellow 57c. Oats quiet at 42@43c. Rye quiet at 81@82c. Barley quiet at $2 00@2 50. Pork firmer at $18 00@18 50. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 6½c; clear rib sides 12½@12¾c. Bacon very scarce at 13½@14c. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at 96c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, November 10.—Cotton dull at 16c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; car 62 @63c; shelled 64@66c. Wheat dull; red $1 03@1 05; amber $1 10@1 15. Corn firmer; car 48c; sold 46c; sales 10,000 bushels. Oats steady at 34c. Barley steady; No. 2, $1 25. Oils unchanged. Groceries quiet. Lard scarce, and 12@12½c upon spot; 12½c bid seller the year; saleat 12¾c seller February. Bacon easier. Bulkmeats—demand fair and prices lower; shoulders 6¾c; clear rib sides 10@10¼c; clear 10¾c. Bacon very scarce at 13½@14c. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at 96c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 10.—Petroleum nominal; crude, in barrels, 8c; do, in bulk, 4½c; refined 10¾c. Flour dull. Wheat dull; No. 2 Western spot 1 16@1 17; November $1 16@1 16½; seller December $1 16½@1 17; No. 1 red $1 11; No. 1 amber $1 18@1 19. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed spot 72½@73c; seller November 72½@73c; seller December 72½@73c. Oats steady; No. 2, 47½c bid seller the year. Rye steady; No. 2 Western 86c; sale 87c. Barley steady; No. 2 Canada 1 40@1 42; No. 1 Canada 1 45@1 46. Provisions quiet; mess pork $18 50@19 00. Lard steady; prime steam 12½@12¾c. Dressed hogs steady; Western 6½@6¾c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky firmer at $1 00@1 01.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, November 10.—Cattle—Receipts for the week thus far are 8,721 head. Market lively for good cattle at strong last week's prices; common stock slow at low figures. The offerings are below the average for good. Sales of Illinois steers, averaging 1,350@1,200 lbs, at $4 62½@4 95; 500 Illinois steers, 1,120@1,030 lbs, at $5 30@5 40; 200 Ohio steers, 1,050@1,025 lbs, at $5 00@5 25; 600 Texas steers, 1,230@1,075 lbs, at $5 00@4 87½.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts for the week thus far, 8,400 head. Market slow, with owners asking fully 25c advance, and buyers hanging off. Few Canada sheep have yet arrived. Only 1,000 Western sheep, averaging 78 to 88 lbs, at $4 25@5 25.

Hogs—Receipts for the week thus far 23,700 head. Market active with much competition among New York buyers at 25c advance; about fifty car loads changed hands. The quality of the offerings is good: Yorkers $5 85@6 25; heavy hogs $5 90@6 10.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, November 10.—Cattle—Receipts 2,500 head. Market quiet with an easier feeling. Good to extra shipping steers sold at $5 25@6 40; through Texas at $4 50@5 25. Shipments 859 head.

Hogs—Receipts 26,000 head. Market active, with packers buying freely; prices are steady at $5 75@6 40 for common to choice. Shipments 6,000 head.

Sheep—Receipts 1,500 head. Market active and firm; best grades higher; common to choice $3 30@5 00.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 10.—Cotton unchanged at 14@16c; futures closed firm; sales 1,700 bales. Flour in moderate demand with prices unchanged; receipts 10,000 barrels. Wheat 1c more active and prices in buyers favor; No. 1 spring $1 14@1 25; No. 2 do old $1 12@1 15; No. 3 do $1 06@1 08; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 09@1 09½; white do $1 25@1 36. Rye flour steady at $4 19 @5 15. Cornmeal firm at $4 10@4 75. Rye firmer; Canada 96c. Barley nominal at $1 50@1 75. Malt firm; two rowed State $1 25. Corn 1@2c higher; fairly active and higher; mixed Western in store; 92@93½c afloat. Oats firm but quiet; receipts 56,000 bushels; mixed Western 62@65c; white do 65@67½c. Hay unchanged. Hops firm. Coffee, molasses and rice dull. Sugar heavy and 5@c lower. Petroleum dull and nominal; refining 8½c; crude 5½c. Rosin steady at $2 40@2 45. Turpentine steady at 35½c. Eggs 29@ 30c. Pork quiet at $19 75@20 00. Beef quiet. Cutmeats quiet; middles firm at 10½@10¾c. Lard active and firmer; prime steam 14½@14¾c. Butter firm; Western 18@28c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky firmer at $1 00@1 01.

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Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 10.—Cotton quiet at 16c. Flour unchanged. Wheat firm at

CITY MATTERS.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., November 10, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum.	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force	Weath.
7 A. M.	29....	38	90	N. E.	ight	Foggy.
2 P. M.	29.02	66	40	S. W.	ow	Thr'g
9 P. M.	29.04	50	92	N.W.	Gentle.	Fair.

Mean barometer ..29.88 Highest thermom ..66
Mean thermom .....55 Lowest thermom ..54

GEO. H. ROOT,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Steubenville Sir Knights in the City.

Sixty Sir Knights of the Steubenville Commandery, arrived in the city last evening, en route to New Orleans. They were met at the depot by delegations of Allegheny and Pittsburgh Knights Templar, with the Great Western Band, and were escorted to Masonic Hall, in Allegheny, where they were provided with refreshments. They leave this morning for their destination.

A Thief Captured.

Alderman Donnelly, of the South Side, has succeeded in arresting the thief who stole a satchel filled with jewelry, belonging to a peddler named Louis Jacobs. The thief, Asa Holland by name, was tracked to Buffalo, where he was found wending his way to the Union Depot to take the train for Buffalo, New York, where he hails from. Most of the jewelry was recovered. Holland was committed for a hearing.

The Western Insurance Company.

The stockholders of the Western Insurance Company held in election yesterday, when the following Board of Directors were chosen to serve for the ensuing year: Alexander Nimick, Reuben Miller, Jr., Andrew Ackley, Alexander Speer, David M. Long, John R. McCune, Charles J. Clarke, Wm. Thaw, Jr., Andrew Mellon, Philip Reymer, Wm. Morrison, Domenec Ilmsen, H. Sellers McKee, John B. Jackson.

The Water Works Corner-Stone Laying.

The Special Committee of the City Councils appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the new pumping works at Negley's run, which is to take place on Friday next, held a meeting yesterday afternoon. The committee consists of Messrs. Thomas M. Mitchell, E. A. Wood, William McClurg, J. G. Milligan, W. W. Thompson, S. P. Fulton and Robert Watson. It was decided that the ceremonies should take place at two o'clock, and that the membership of Councils should visit the works on a train at ten o'clock. A special train is also to leave the Union Depot at one o'clock. Citizens are invited to attend.

The Pay of the Chief of Police.

The action of the Police Committee in ordering that the Chief of Police and members of the detective force should be required to certify under oath as to their time during each month, has already been reported. For the past month Chief Irwin certified for full pay for October, but Controller Snodgrass has declined to issue a warrant for the amount claimed. The Controller says that allegations have been made to members of the Police Committee to the effect that the Chief was not at Municipal Hall during the entire month. The Chief certified that he could not, because his salary has been held, and asserts that he will have the entire amount claimed. At this the Controller differs in some respects from that of any other leading actor. We may be sure of his taste and judgment in the matter on the part, as well as of the enjoyment his performance will give.

The event of the week occurs Friday night, when Mr. Barrett takes his benefit in "Money." Bulwer's play would seem, when taken by such a much neglected of late. Judging from present appearances, there will be a large audience on this occasion, as it is a favorite.

Grimble's Varieties Theater.

The Jackley family are the central attraction at this theater, where the house is crowded at every performance. Their feats are the perfection of daring and grace, and are greeted with shouts of applause. A well selected corps of variety artists add much to the interest of the entertainment. There will be a matinee this afternoon.

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Wharf Committee.

The Monongahela Wharf Committee met in the City Clerk's room yesterday afternoon, Mr. Hunter in the chair.

A bill of Messrs. J. & A. Hays for $1 55 for lumber was laid over.

On motion of Mr. Flynn the time of meeting was changed from the first Monday of each month to the first Tuesday of each month.

The pay rolls for the months of October and September, amounting to $691 99 for the south side and $210 96 for the south Side wharves, were approved and ordered to be paid.

The receipts for the months of September and October were reported as follows:

North Side wharf $575 50
South Side wharf 251 00

Adjourned.

Corrections.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Your enterprise and kind interest in reporting religious intelligence, sermons, etc., are worthy of your excellent daily. But your reporter puts me in an awkward position in one or two quotations this morning. In my sermon at Christ Church he claims to say that the miraculous "gift" conferred upon the apostles was considered of very small importance." After defining the gift I said "that when that endowment ended, *the line of the succession of Christian teaching* became of small importance." Instead of "when He came to Horeb," it was "when die came to the Hebrew nation."

The report in the main, is accurate, although little slips here and there mar the meaning somewhat.

You will confer a favor by admitting this correction, and with it my thanks to your reporter for his attention, and for the room you have volunteered to the further promulgation of the Word. ALEXANDER CLARK.

New Pumping Engines Tested.

The new pumping engine at the water works, on Bedford avenue, built at the shop of James Rees, from plans by Superintendent Atkinson, having been put in operation, was put to test yesterday, in the presence of the sub-Committee on Machinery. Of the new engine, it is said: The steam cylinder is twenty-one inches in diameter and five feet of stroke, and the pumping cylinder fourteen inches in diameter, with the same stroke. The section pipe is twelve inches in diameter. The water discharge for the first one hundred feet through pipe twelve and a quarter inches in diameter, and for one hundred and thirty-eight feet through sixteen inch pipe, then for about four thousand feet through twenty inch pipe into the upper reservoir.

The engine has been running for three days, and every part was thoroughly tested. The test was very thorough. At twelve revolutions per minute, the gauge on the air chamber showed a steady pressure of 100 pounds to the inch, and at that rate has a pumping capacity of 1,700,000 gallons per day. The committee expressed entire satisfaction with the engine, as it will accomplish a great deal more work than was expected of it.

Allegheny Finance Committee.

The Finance Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting last evening. Mr. Slack was elected permanent chairman. The monthly report of the Controller was approved. An ordinance refunding to Mrs. Hamilton residue of the Butcher's Run district was prepared, and its passage recommended. Isaac Taylor was elected Delinquent Tax Collector for the Fifth ward. The ordinance abolishing the office of Meat Inspector was referred to the Health Committee.

A resolution instructing the Controller to give reporters of the press a report of the proceedings of each meeting, after adjournment, was adopted.

The committee decided to report adversely on the mayor's ordinance to increase the pay of the Engineer. The salaries of clerks of committees they will report in favor of raising from $600 to $700.

The Controller having notified the Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company that they owed a year's tax, and the company having denied the indebtedness, the matter was referred to the City Solicitor for his opinions.

A motion was passed, and will be reported to Councils, for refunding to Tully McIntire $15, which he had paid as the license fee for building a cattle shed in the Second ward. Mr. Mc. Ikad taken the matter to court, and obtained a decree for the return of the money. Adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett played *Hamlet* last evening. Comparing him in this character with Booth (and he can be compared with no other actor) it is easier to note differences of reading and stage business than to decide the relative merits of the two great tragedians. It is at least within bounds to say that Barrett's *Hamlet* is entirely satisfactory. As one listens to his delicious voice and faultless enunciation and marks how the most subtle meaning of his author is made manifest by smiling inflection or delicate emphasis, it is easy enough to believe that there is no better *Hamlet* living—and there could be no better. If one believes the same of Booth when he shapes his genius to the same impersonation, let it be said that the American stage boasts two tragedians who have attained perfection in their profession. Mr. Barrett's performance is original and admirable in many points, indeed, fresh since last fall, and we are sure it was never more vigorous than this evening. By all means let it be repeated during the present engagement.

Tonight "The Merchant of Venice" will be given, with Mr. Barrett as *Shylock*, a character in which he is very active here. His *Shylock* differs in some respects from that of any other leading actor. We may be sure of his taste and judgment in the delineation of the part, as well as of the enjoyment his performance will give.

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THE ELECTION.

OFFICIAL FOOTINGS COMPLETED.

Probable Contests---Difficulty About a Name in the Fourth Legislative Tally Sheet.

The official footings for Allegheny county of the late election, have been completed, and we publish them below in full. It is claimed by some of the friends of Mr. Duff, Democratic candidate for District Attorney, that there was an error in the counting of the ballots in one of the districts, and that, if upon examination, such is the case Mr. D. will be found to have been successful over Mr. Montooth, Republican. Mr. Duff states that he has not decided to contest. In counting from the tally sheets the votes are credited to the exact name for which they are put down, and in the Fourth Legislative district there are returns made for two Carsons—Mr. Joseph M. Carson, the Democratic candidate, and *John* M. Carson. It is claimed by Mr. Joseph M. Carson and his friends that all these votes were cast with *his* name and the error of return is in the tally sheet. The Court has stated that they are not to presume that this is true, and that the certificates will be given to the four persons having the highest number of votes. This will put a certificate in the hands of Mr. Jacob Wainwright, Republican. The Court is understood to say that so far as the ballots for Legislative candidates are concerned, in case of a contest they will have to be opened at Harrisburg.

Following are the footings:

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Paxson, R.	13,091
Woodward, D.	13,476
Black, P.	13,579
E. H. Stowe	2
Woodward's majority over Paxson	2,382

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Olmsted, R.	13,980
Latta, D.	13,704
Bradford	2,491
Latta's majority over Olmstead	2,491

AUDITOR GENERAL.

Allen, R.	13,108
Temple, D.	13,583
Hamlin, P.	2,488
Temple's majority over Allen	2,475

SECRETARY INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

R. B. Beath, R.	13,925
William McCandless, D.	14,847
W. P. Cuthbertson, P.	2,466
McCandless' majority over Beath	922

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

James S. Negley, R.	5,777
James B. Hopkins, D.	10,099
Howard, Ind.	211
George Von Bonhorst	4
James J. Sterrett, Ind.	2
Hopkins' majority over Negley	2,344

CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Thomas M. Bayne, R.	4,996
A. G. Cochran, D.	5,209
A. Patterson, I.	2,802
Tom Collins	1
Cochran's majority over Bayne	213

SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

McNeil, R.	3,367
McKelvy, D.	3,784
Gallaher, P.	909
McNeil's majority over McKelvy	583

SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

C. Newmyer, R.	4,332
John Routh, D.	4,309
Newmyer's majority	23

SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

Charles S. Humphreys, R.	3,963
E. A. Wood, D.	4,244
F. A. Hutchison, P.	687
Wood's majority over Humphreys	1,269

JUDGE OF ORPHANS' COURT.

W. G. Hawkins, Jr., R.	13,719
Chris. Magee, D.	15,458
Hawkins' majority	274

ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT.

Henry M. Long, R.	2,766
Wm. H. Graham, R.	3,206
Henry Gerwig, R.	3,573
John Swan, D.	3,171
Wm. P. Bendel, D.	3,161
John Titzell, D.	2,514
George R. Riddle, P.	841
S. R. Stewart, P.	841

ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT.

James Onslow, R.	1,241
Charles Kenney, R.	1,183
J. M. Irwin, D.	2,439
C. Shidle, D.	2,071

ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT.

Thomas Rowswell, R.	488
Peter Zern, D.	1,299
J. D. Moreland, P.	31

ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT.

D. B. Morrison, R.	3,160
S. J. Wainwright, R.	4,004
James Larimer, D.	2,204
S. F. Patterson, D.	5,238
Jos. Hays, D.	4,861
J. H. Thornton, D.	5,533
J. H. Burtt, P.	1,000
George Finley, P.	1,015
Wm. S. Powell	30
Joseph Powell	2
John T. Powell	2
J. Vanvote	3
Wm. T. Powell	5
A. B. Young	5
John Routh	2
Gotlieb Lutzie	1
A. B. Semple	1
John Titzel	1
David Rogers, P.	1
J. J. Rodgers	1
Gotlieb Hollewig	1
John M. Carson	3,424
Joseph M. Carson, D.	1,124
John P. McCord, R.	1,775
S. P. McCord	2,023

ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT.

B. C. Christy, R.	3,477
H. K. Sample, R.	3,129
S. P. Large, D.	3,341
G. Lutwig, D.	2,986

ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT.

A. B. Young, R.	1,780
Geo. Archbold, R.	1,780
D. J. Rodgers, D.	1,849
A. Large, D.	1,876

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

E. A. Montooth, R.	15,027
J. K. P. Duff, D.	15,005
Montooth's majority	22

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

A. Morton Hunter	15,941
John A. McQuade	15,473
Hunter's majority over McQuade	500

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Geo. W. Weddell, R.	15,393
Jacob Lashell, D.	15,809
Lashell's majority	704

DIRECTOR OF POOR.

Chalfant, R.	4,694
Bryson, D.	4,267
Jordon, P.	1,241
Chalfant's majority over Bryson	427

THE "QUEER" DISCOVERIES.

More Arrests and Further Developments —Bail Entered by Two of the Defendants.

We reported yesterday that the arrest of young men giving their names as Miller, for the robbery of Burland's hat store, had led to the discovery in the house No. 573 Penn avenue of a lot of moulds, tools, material, &c., for the manufacture of counterfeit nickel coin, and that United States Detective Pender, assisted by city officers, had arrested a well known citizen in the broker business, and his clerk, as being implicated. The broker is Mr. Gustav Praetsch, of the firm of Praetsch, Straus & Co., and formerly cashier of the Tenth ward bank. Mr. Praetsch and the party arrested with him, one G. Ratzky, entered bail yesterday morning before United States Commissioner Hamilton, for a hearing. They claim that they will be able to prove that they have had nothing whatever to do with counterfeiting business.

It appears that the young men first arrested are nephews of Mr. Praetsch, and Ratzky is a step-daughter of Mr. Praetsch. Ratzky is a son-in-law of the elder Lagah, and the latter has left the city, and is said to have gone West. During the afternoon, yesterday, an information was made before Alderman Donnelly against Mrs. Lagah, and she was arrested by United States Detective Pender. The detective made another search of the premises and found several bars of nickle which had been made ready for coining the coins. They also found a large another crucible with metal in it, and other fixtures. A hearing has not yet been had.

WANTED TO DIE.

A Jealous German Shoots Himself.

A German named Henry Schafer, a resident of Troy Hill, Allegheny, made an attempt upon his life about eleven o'clock yesterday morning, which, although not immediately followed by the result desired by him, may yet terminate his existence. At the time stated Schafer was passing along Troy Hill road, near the corner of Liberty street, Allegheny, when he was observed to stop, draw a revolver, place the muzzle in his mouth and fire. The residents of the locality were terror-stricken, and for a time the wildest excitement prevailed. Finally some one ran for the police and summoned Dr. Fred. Deither, who happened to be in that vicinity. The Doctor found Schafer prostrate at hand, and at his request Drs. Dickson and Hamilton were brought to the bedside of the wounded man, who had by this time been removed to the house of a friend. These surgeons probed the wound, but found that the ball had lodged in the back of the neck. They are hopeful of his recovery, yet they pronounce the wound quite a serious nature. Jealousy is assigned as the cause of the deed.

George Dawson at Library Hall.

A large audience greeted this famous lecturer last evening—an appreciative audience—one which was fully prepared for the intellectual feast spread before them—the name and fame of George Dawson having come before, making a place for him in the hearts and minds of the people.

As the lecturer came upon the stage we were forcibly reminded of the great American speaker, John B. Gough. The resemblance was even traceable to voice and manner—though there was a presence of that continued nervousness and rapid gesticulation which characterizes Mr. Gough.

The theme was one capable of infinite expansion—one only limited by time. The lecturer laid this down as a maxim: Marry one with whom you think you could live in *friendship* were you not married. He spoke very beautifully of the relation of friendship to marriage—a true and happy marriage—giving in support of his theory various illustrations of noted men and women who had married thus, and others who had married without this friendship, with sketches of their subsequent lives. While there was a pathetic sweetness through many parts of the discourse, sometimes almost moving one to tears, there was a deep, rich vein of humor underneath it all, which would occasionally become entirely irresistible, causing a genuine "laughing chorus" from orchestra to gallery. Mr. Dawson seems to have contracted from much speaking, we suppose), a huskiness of voice, at times renders speaking almost painful to him, while it keeps the hearer's attention closely concentrated to catch every word he utters. While we listen and enjoy the lecture, we cannot help wishing that his elocutionary powers were greater, as it greatly enhances the interest and enjoyment of the hearer to catch without effort every word of the speaker.

We regret that we have not space this morning for an abstract of the interesting lecture.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

A SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION ORGANIZED.

Good Attendance and Earnest Work Proposed-----Remarks of Dr. A. G. Walters.

Pursuant to call, an adjourned meeting of citizens was held yesterday afternoon, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, for the purpose of organizing a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The attendance was good, many prominent citizens being present, together with a number of ladies.

The meeting was called to order by the temporary president, Dr. A. G. Walters, who made the following remarks:

REMARKS OF DR. WALTERS.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—No doubt many of you will be surprised that I, who never before, during a residence of thirty-seven years among you, appeared before an audience, should have had the honor conferred upon me to greet you here—to thank you for your presence, and to address you a few words upon a subject which finds response in every human heart. In explanation of my presence here this afternoon, in the capacity of chairman, I would state that upon last Saturday, in response to a call of Mayor Blackmore, a citizen's meeting was held in the reception room of the City Hall for the purpose of organizing a Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, similar to those which in many cases have been in existence in most of the large cities of this continent and elsewhere. Mr. Ladley, the very efficient agent of the "Woman's Branch of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," having been sent to our city in the interests of that Society, and having spent more than four weeks among us, doing a great deal of good work for the cause, was instrumental in calling that meeting; but despite his efforts, the attendance was small, considering the subject of the meeting. Owing to the limited attendance, when called upon to preside, I accepted the honor, although naturally shrinking from the acceptance of duties with which I am unfamiliar. After remarks from several gentlemen present, who expressed themselves as willing to enter heart and hand into the project, feeling the paramount necessity for such a society in our midst, there was a general desire manifested for going at once into an organization of the society, without regard to the limited number of attendants. Yet as there had been a meeting held four years ago for the same object, which had a large, spirited and enthusiastic attendance, composed of friends of the cause resulting here and elsewhere, and seeing to some cause with which I am unacquainted, failed to result in the organization of a society for the proper execution of the scheme, it was decided on last Thursday out of courtesy to the house of the meeting four years ago to adjourn the meeting until now, in order that all those who upon the former occasion had so nobly responded to the call might now have an opportunity to co-operate with us in the undertaking. Having assembled here to-day in this spirit, this evening I beseech the ladies and gentlemen present to start the good work and not rest until it is accomplished.

I need not urge the claim of protection for the "dumb brutes" committed to our care, as they are by the same spirit which called man into existence; but which has assumed the power to govern and use them for work, for pleasure and for food, of the latter of which I have serious doubts of its being the decree of the Almighty. It is his imperative duty to see that they are treated humanely and kindly. Yet, as men are not always ready to do what is right and just, it behooves the more feeling and humane portion of the community to try to enforce obedience to the commands of conscience and heart, by forming themselves into associations guaranteed by law for promoting kind feelings and preventing cruelties towards the whole created animate world.

To have been delegated the honor and allowed the privilege to urge this cause before you at this hour, the claims of the brute creation, so much neglected of late, and still, has been an especial favor to me which must ever remain as a great gratification. I am ready to serve this great cause with all my heart, and hope that all who have the ability to help in this work will not depart until the society is established by the election of efficient officers and by subscribing or advancing the means to join the "Pittsburg Branch of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty of Animals," upon a sound basis.

Let it not be said that our city, noted for its many worthy and benevolent institutions of Christianity, is behind her sister cities in having neglected this needful charity. The ladies have already responded to the call issued to you by the mission of Mr. Ladley, its agent; but they appeal for assistance at once by the inauguration of the Society so that, to-day, the departure, for his home in the East, of Mr. Ladley, who would otherwise immediately obtain you with his experience and the result of good works done in the East, from whence he came, will not be necessarily delayed. We ask no more, but it gives me pleasure to announce that there has been a gentleman present at the close of our former meeting, Mr. Street, of Salem, Ohio, who has had this cause at heart for a long time, and who has been for years a noble worker in it for a great many years, and is especially well versed in the rules of its observation and experience as well as to make suggestions to further the cause for which we have assembled. Sir, welcome to Pittsburgh, welcome to you, and on retiring permit me to thank the ladies in an especial manner for their kind attendance, for without their benevolent aid the institution, for which we have met, would be a failure. The Secretary, Mr. Street, next made some remarks concerning the project, and setting forth the great need of such a society in this city. He urged an organization at once to be formed, and if the ladies could only be induced to take part great good could be accomplished.

For the information of the meeting, the Secretary then read a form of By-Laws and rules of the proposed society, similar to those in force in other cities.

Captain Bailey, of the Allegheny arsenal, made some remarks on the subject of the formation of such a society, saying that from his observation in this city, it was much needed. He recited a number of instances of extreme cruelty that had occurred and which had been noticed in the press. He held that the prevention of the cruelty to animals was purely a police question, and ought to be made the duty of the police to enforce the laws in that regard. If the laws are not sufficient let necessary action be had. The Captain's theory is a strong organization of citizens to back the police and see that they do their duty and encourage them.

A number of gentleman made remarks encouraging the formation of the Society, setting forth what she had heard she had become interested, and would be glad to aid such a good work.

AN ORGANIZATION EFFECTED.

On motion of Mr. Charles A. Colton, a committee consisting of Messrs. Mr. E. R. Donahue and Mr. S. C. Hough, was appointed to nominate officers. The committee retired and soon after returned with the following report:

President—James Park, Jr., Allegheny.
Vice-Presidents—Mrs. Wm. Williams, Allegheny; Mrs. Samuel McKee, Pittsburgh; Mrs. W. P. Hogan, Pittsburgh; Mrs. Wm. Lackey, Pittsburgh; Leonard H. Eaton, Allegheny.

The committee recommended that the nomination of Ex-Governor Hartranft for each of the above officers, if elected, and that the election of further officers of the society be deferred.

The report was accepted, the officers proposed unanimously elected and the recommendations adopted.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

Mr. Ritenour moved that a committee of five be appointed to prepare rules, regulations and by-laws. The motion prevailed, and the following committee was appointed: Mr. John S. Ritenour, Mr. E. R. Donahue, Mr. Z. Street, Mr. Robert Jennings, Mr. Joel Kerr.

Mr. Byram moved that a committee of three be appointed to solicit membership. Carried, and Messrs. H. H. Byram, David Lowry and Joel Kerr were appointed the committee.

On motion the annual membership was fixed at five dollars and the life membership at one hundred dollars.

The gentlemen present then handed in their names for membership, and, on motion, the society adjourned to meet again on Tuesday next at half-past three o'clock P. M.

RAILWAY LITIGATION.

The Troubles of the Connellsville and the Southwestern Railroad Companies.

Yesterday morning an application was made to the Supreme Court for an injunction to restrain the Southwestern Pennsylvania Railway Company from crossing or trespassing on the car shop property of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company at Connellsville, and was refused. In April last the Southwestern Company filed a bill praying for an injunction to restrain the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company from preventing it crossing at this point. The matter has been in litigation ever since, and is now in the Supreme Court. On Saturday, the 7th inst., it came up for a hearing next week, there having been a decree in favor of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville company in the court below. We understand the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company has not yet taken any action in regard to at this particular place, where it has acquired a large piece of property between its railroad and the Youghiogheny river, on which their shops, turntables, switches, etc., thus being a central location for their road, and being adapted for a general depot. It appears by the application yesterday, that the Southwestern Railway Company are not content to await the disposition of the matter by the court, but are now have repeatedly attempted to cross the bridge on the bank of the Yough river, on the property of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, which has been successfully prevented on several occasions, but persisted in their attempts, in the great annoyance of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, and thereupon it presented the bill spoken of above, to the Supreme Court, in refusing to entertain the bill praying for an injunction against the Southwestern Railroad Company, said that the matter must come up in its regular order. We also learn that yesterday an application was made to one of the associate judges of Fayette county, by the Southwestern Railroad Company, for the issuance of an injunction restraining the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company from interfering with the expected, but without notice whatever to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, it was granted.

DR. PARKER AGAIN.

He Admits it All—He Has a Hearing and is Committed for Trial.

A hearing took place yesterday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, before Commissioner McCandless, in the case of Dr. Wm. Parker, of Connellsville, charged with enticing away, for the purpose of defrauding persons to whom he had addressed letters. As has been stated, the doctor's offense consisted in writing letters to sundry distinguished persons in England, claiming to have acted the part of good Samaritan toward distressed and needy friends of the aforesaid Englishmen, and demanding a remittance corresponding to the service rendered. The doctor carried on for a time, but finally got into a tight place, and was arrested by a government detective. His hearing was to have taken place several days ago, but as he was without counsel a postponement was had until yesterday. When the hour arrived there was no one to appear for the accused, although he said he expected Mr. Reardon to defend him. Half an hour called to bring Mr. Reardon, when United States Attorney Reed asked the defendant if he wished a further postponement, or would waive a hearing. The doctor said he did not think it was worth while to postpone the matter, but would admit the charge. Mr. McCandless then called the case before the commissioner, and the detective who arrested Parker, and heard their statements under oath. The facts were substantially as published in these columns. The accused was then remanded to prison for trial.

Distinguished Visitors.

A dispatch was received last evening by Mayor Blackmore, from the Mayor of Cincinnati, stating that the members of the Board of Public Works, of that city, would arrive in Pittsburgh this, Wednesday, morning. It is to be hoped that the Presidents of Councils will call together the members of their respective bodies, and show the visitors every attention.

EDUCATIONAL.

Meeting of the Central Board—Regular Monthly Reports — The Question of Members of the Board Furnishing Supplies and Doing Work—The Solicitor's Opinion Asked—Election of a Solicitor —A Law that Don't "Hitch" with the New Constitution—It's Repeal Asked, &c., &c.

A regular meeting of the Central Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon. Members present: Messrs. Abl, Arthurs, Barker, Case, Devore, Evans, Fleming, French, Hemiup, Perry, Kehew, Kimmel, Lazear, Mason, Miller, Mitchell, McEwen, Pitcairn, Rankin, Schultz, Strain, Turney, Wilkinson, and President Nobbs.

After the reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting, which were approved,

The Secretary read a communication from the Wilkins sub-district Board, relative to charges of unfair treatment of a teacher, made against the Board. The charges are denied and the causes of them explained. The communication was, on motion, received.

CITY SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

The report was next read the report of Superintendent Luckey for the month of October.

DAY SCHOOLS.

The report gives the following statistics relative to the day schools:

Teachers employed—Males, 55; females, 333; total, 389.

Pupils enrolled—Males, 8,313; females, 8,457; total, 16,750.

Average attendance—Males, 7,073; females, 7,681; total, 14,754.

This is an increase of 1,167 on the enrollment, and 1,159 on the average attendance for the corresponding month last year.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

Teachers employed—Males, 31; females, 47; total, 78.

Pupils enrolled—Males, 2,301, females, 498; total, 2,769.

Average attendance—Males, 1,524; females, 334; total, 1,858.

EVENING MECHANICAL SCHOOLS.

Teachers employed, 6; pupils enrolled, 392; average attendance of pupils, 136.

Number of corporal punishments in all the schools during the month, 326. Number of pupils in all the schools who were not absent during the month, 5,818. Received and filed.

Secretary Kehew reported that since last meeting warrants had been ordered to the amount of $28,981 38. Accepted.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The Principal of the High School reported for the month of October enrollment, as follows:

Academical Department—Males, 129; females, 107.

Normal Department—Males, 0; females, 99.

Commercial Department—Males, 98; females, 0.

Total enrollment—Males, 227; females, 206.

The holders of numbers 147, 348 and 349, tickets for examination for admission, have passed examination.

Donations to the cabinet have been recently made, as follows:

18 volumes books, published in Pittsburgh between 1822 and 1849. Presented by Mr. Robt. J. Wade.

$125 Confederate currency, by Prof. Wm. M. Evans.

Iron ball picked up at Vicksburg, by Robert Wilmot.

Two rare botanical specimens and a specimen of sulphate of bismuth, from Cuddeback, by Prof. C. K. Weed.

A large Indian tobacco pouch, made from the skin of a skunk, by Mr. James R. Reed.

A large piece of mica, and a specimen of marble, by Mr. A. A. Anderson

Native sponge, by Miss E. M. Simpson; and a specimen of native ore copper, by Miss R. E. Henderson.

The report of the Principal was accepted, and, on motion, the pupils holding the numbers noted, were duly admitted.

The Secretary was directed to notified to return thanks for donations to the cabinet.

THE FINANCES.

Mr. Rankin, from the Finance Committee, reported as follows:

Balance on hand Oct. 13, 1874,	$161,211 06
Receipts since,	4,151 31
Total	$165,362 37
Warrants paid since Octo- ber 13, 1874	$24,946 81
Coupons paid	630 00 25,576 81
Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1874	$139,785 56
Interest due Nov. 15, 1874	2,195 75

A number of tax exonerations allowed by County Commissioners amounting to $1,256 56. Many of these charges are denied and the causes of them explained. The communication was, on motion, received.

Bills to the amount $157 92 are recommended for payment.

The report was accepted and the recommendation adopted.

Mr. Pitcairn, from the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, reported a recommendation that additional teachers be allowed as follows: Lazear, 1; Arthurs, 1; Wilkinson, 1; to-day, each one primary teacher, and the latter one intermediate and one grammar teacher. In regard to the above recommendations he said:

Mr. Case, from the Committee on High School, presented a number of bills, which were ordered paid.

It was ordered that the city schools be closed on Thanksgiving Day, 26th inst.

Mr. Case presented the annual report of the superintendent, and offered a resolution that the same be received and printed. Agreed to.

Mr. Arthurs moved that the Secretary be instructed to procure any new records or books for the Board for supplies furnished; also, that no bids for printing the report or any other work be received from members of the Board.

The gentleman subsequently withdrew his motion, and a substitute was offered by Mr. French, to the effect that the matter embraced in the motion be referred to the Executive Board for his opinion as to the regularity of the same; also, as to the legality of members serving on the Treasurer's Board. Carried.

The point was raised that the Board had no Solicitor.

Mr. Evans moved that the Board go into an election for Solicitor. Carried.

Messrs. A. M. Brown and Josiah Cohen, Esqs., were nominated.

The Secretary then called the roll, the members voting as follows: Mr. Brown—Messrs. Barker, French, Mason, Strain, Turney and Wilkinson—6. Mr. Cohen—Messrs. Arthurs, Devore, Evans, Hemiup and Lazear—5. For Mr. Cohen—Messrs. Estep, Fleming, Kehew, Schultz, Stevenson, Miller, Mitchell, McEwen, Pitcairn, Rankin, Schultz and Wilkinson—12.

Mr. Cohen was thereupon declared duly elected Solicitor of the Board.

Mr. Kehew's bill of $100 for professional services during the past two